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Soc. G. A. Lincoln

887

THE
FIRST REPORT,
ETC.,
OF
The Lincolnshire Society
FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF
Ecclesiastical Architecture.

MDCCCXLIV.

L O U T H :
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY, BY
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PROCEEDINGS
AT
The First General Annual Meeting
OF MEMBERS AND THEIR FRIENDS,
HELD NOV. 21, 1844, AT
The Albion Rooms, in Louth,
THE REV. WILLIAM SMYTH IN THE CHAIR.

PREVIOUSLY to entering upon the business of the Meeting the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

That this Society cannot commence the business of the day, without expressing its cordial sympathy with the town of Louth, and its neighbourhood, on the loss they have sustained by the death of a gentleman so justly revered as the late Mr. Allison.

The Bishop of Lincoln was unanimously elected *President*.

Earl Brownlow and the Duke of Rutland *Patrons*.

Sir William Welby, bart., Sir Edward Bromhead, bart., the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cust, R. A. Christopher, esq. M.P., C. Turnor, esq. M.P., G. E. Welby, esq. M.P., Charles Anderson, esq., Revs. W. Smyth, E. Smyth, Dr. Moore, W. Cooper, H. B. Benson, J. P. Parkinson, *Vice-Presidents*.

The Rev. E. Smyth, *Treasurer*: Rev. Irvin Eller and James W. Wilson, esq., *Secretaries*.

The Revs. E. W. Hughes, F. P. Lowe, W. H. Simpson, T. E. Norris, J. Otter, H. Maclean, and Lewis Ffytche, esq., *Members of Committee* for the ensuing year.

The following Rules,

*having been approved of by the Bishop of the Diocese,
were unanimously adopted.*

1. THAT the objects of the Society be, to promote the study of Ecclesiastical Architecture, Antiquities, and Design;
Objects the restoration of mutilated Architectural remains, and of Churches, or parts of Churches, within the sphere of its labours, which may have been desecrated; and to improve, as far as may be, the character of Ecclesiastical Edifices to be erected in future.

2. That the Society shall bear the title of "the Louth and
Title Lincolnshire Architectural Society."

3. That the Society be composed of Patrons, Vice-Patrons,
Constitution President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretaries, Honorary and other Members.

4. That new Members be proposed by a Member of the Society, either by letter or personally, at one of the Committee meetings; and that Honorary Members be
New Members elected only on the nomination of the Committee.

N.B. The names of Candidates for admission be proposed in the following form: "I the undersigned do hereby recommend the following to be a member (or members) of the Louth and Lincolnshire Architectural Society, believing him (or them) to be disposed to aid in its objects.

Names _____ Residence _____
Signed _____"

5. That Rural Deans, within the sphere of the Society's
Rural Deans operations, be considered as ex-officio Members of the Committee, on their signifying their intention to become Members of the Society.

6. That each Member pay ten shillings on his admission,
Subscription and an annual subscription of ten shillings, to be due on the first of January in each year.

7. That any Member may compound for his admission fee, and all future subscriptions, by one payment of five pounds.

8. That the affairs of the Society be conducted by a Committee composed of the President, Vice-presidents, Rural Management Deans (being members), two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and twelve ordinary Members, (of whom five shall be a quorum) who shall be elected at the Annual Meeting, and of whom one-third at least shall have been Members of the Committee of the preceding year.

9. That the Committee have power to add to their numbers; and that they elect out of their body the requisite number of Secretaries.

Power of
Committee

10. That the members of the Committee in any neighbourhood may associate other members of the Society with themselves, and form Committees for local purposes in communication with the Central Committee.

Local
Committees

11. That the Society meet for the reading of papers, and the dispatch of ordinary business, in the Spring and Autumn of each year; that the places of meeting be various, and be appointed by the Committee during the preceding half year: and that the autumnal meeting be considered the public Annual Meeting.

Meetings
of Society

12. That the Committee shall meet on the first Wednesday of every month, and at such other times as may be thought necessary, to transact any business that may come before them: and shall have power to make and amend any bye-laws. All members of the Society are admissible to the meetings of the Committee, but not to speak, or vote.

Meetings of
Committee

13. That each Member be allowed to introduce a friend to the ordinary meetings of the Society.

Privileges
of Members

14. That donations of books, plans, casts, and drawings, be solicited; and that the Committee be empowered to make such additions to the Collections of the Society as may seem necessary.

Donations

15. That the library, casts, and portfolios of the Society be for the present under the charge of the Secretaries.

Library, &c.

16. At each general Meeting the following order shall be observed :

- Regulation
of Business**
- (1) The minutes of the last Meeting shall be read, and matters of business—as communications of presents, books added to the Society, &c.—shall be brought forward.
 - (2) The papers decided upon by the Committee shall be read.
 - (3) Any member having remarks to offer on the paper read, or any further communications to make, shall bring them forward.
-

The Rev. Irvin Eller read the first Report of the Secretaries, and extracts from correspondence on the formation of the society, tending to show the cordial sympathy with its objects felt by the most distinguished individuals in the county.

Resolved unanimously, on the motion of the Rev. W. Cooper, seconded by the Rev. E. Smyth, that the Report be adopted.

A Paper, giving a comprehensive view of the science and history of Church Architecture, was read by Charles Anderson, Esq., of Lea.

Resolved unanimously, on the motion of the Rev. W. Cooper, seconded by the Rev. J. Otter, that the thanks of the meeting be offered to Mr. Anderson for his excellent Address, and that he be requested to permit the Society to print it at the expense of the members.

Mr. Anderson kindly offered to print it at his own expense, and to dedicate it to the Society, in testimony of his cordial concurrence with its objects.

The Rev. Irvin Eller read a Paper.

Resolved unanimously, on the motion of the Rev. E. Smyth, seconded by the Rev. J. P. Parkinson, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Eller, and that his Paper and the Report be printed at the expense of the Society.

Resolved, that the next general Meeting be held at Grantham, in the spring of 1845.

Resolved, that the Committee meet in Louth, on the first Wednesday of every month, at eleven o'clock.

Resolved unanimously, on the motion of Charles Anderson, Esq., seconded by the Rev. F. Lowe, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Rev. W. Smyth, for his kindness in presiding.

Report.

THE operations of the friends and members of the Louth and Lincolnshire Architectural Society, having been confined exclusively to its formation and establishment, the Secretaries have not, strictly speaking, any Report to make. It has, however, been considered advisable to avail ourselves of the first public meeting of the society, to state briefly the motives of those who have taken an interest in its formation.

In almost every part of the kingdom, the feelings of the respectable classes are directed in a determined manner to the improvement of the condition of our Ecclesiastical Buildings. The causes of the state of neglect and deterioration into which so many of the Houses of God in our land have fallen, are various. Some of these causes are, perhaps, of an involuntary nature; and others are of a kind, which, if more unpromising, are not invincible. Among the former may be stated, the progressive influence of the apathy consequent upon the adverse excitement occasioned in two memorable periods of our history,—against the really superstitious abuses committed in our churches previously to the Reformation,—and the corruptions supposed to exist previously to the Rebellion. An unfortunate fanaticism prevailed in both periods; somewhat excusable perhaps in the earlier one; but indefensible in the latter. It seems to be an ordinance of Divine Providence, that ill-regulated religious excitement should invariably degenerate into apathetic indifference. The condition into which so many of our churches have fallen, exhibits no exception to this rule.

There may be also another cause partially at work. We often find in tender-conscienced people, a sort of traditionary horror of every thing that has been abused to superstitious

purposes. We know, that in this very day, objections are made to things decent and comely in themselves, and strictly expressive of religious purity, because they were in use in a more corrupt age of the Church.

It is a subject of congratulation to all christian-minded persons, that the influence of these antagonistic causes to religious self-denial is daily growing weaker. Societies devoted to the restoration of mutilated architectural remains, and of churches, or parts of churches; and to the improvement, as far as may be, of the character of ecclesiastical edifices to be erected in future, exist, and are in successful operation in various parts of this country. The members of the *British Archæological Association* already amount to upwards of two thousand. It is true that this society professes to adopt a wider sphere of operations than that just described. It comprehends the general study of antiquities, as well as the practical improvement of the particular science of church architecture. Still this latter subject is acknowledged to be of principal interest to its members. The Yorkshire Architectural Society had, in 1842, upwards of four hundred members. The Bristol, Durham, Exeter, Lichfield, and, in the sister kingdom, the Down and Connor and Dro-more societies, present, in proportion to the size of the districts, which they have chosen for the spheres of their operations, an equally important list of supporters. The architectural society of the archdeaconry of Northampton, though only established during the present year, has printed a very numerous list of members; among whom are the marquis of Northampton, president of the Royal Society, the bishop of the Diocese, the archdeacon of Northampton, and most of the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the archdeaconry.

That the same respectable classes in this county, are equally desirous of realising similar benefits by similar means, has been satisfactorily ascertained by the numerous letters received by one of the secretaries, on the subject of

the formation of an architectural society for Lincolnshire. A correspondent of the very highest rank writes, in emphatic terms, on the marked inferiority of modern church building. A clerical dignitary, in the southern extreme of the county, thus writes:—"I rejoice that the society has been set on foot. I suppose no county contains so many fine churches; and it is only to be regretted, that the public mind was not sooner alive to the value and beauty of our religious edifices; we should not, in that case, have had to lament the state of dilapidation into which so many of our churches have been suffered to fall. Nor is this the worst; for this indifference to the material building has, probably as much as any thing, engendered the same feeling towards the Church as a spiritual body." "In any way," writes a layman of the highest respectability, "that I can be of use to you, I shall be happy; for I believe the society likely to be of great utility." A rural dean says, "I shall be happy to be member of a body engaged in so useful an undertaking as the restoration and preservation of our glorious Lincolnshire churches." One incumbent writes, "I shall be happy to forward the very excellent objects, for which the society is instituted, to the best of my ability." Another says, "A sound reparation and restoration of our churches, so many now needing it, and the formation of a correct taste for building new ones, seem to me to be the grand points. Had this latter faculty operated, we should not have beheld a S—— church, nor, so far as I recollect it, a —— church," Another rural dean writes, "I hope the society will be supported generally by the clergy and gentry of our large county." From a layman of rank: "Having been lately engaged in attempting the restoration of the church at ——, I am quite sensible of the value of the proposed association."

These are selections from only a few of the many letters received on the subject: but they sufficiently indicate the bias of the respectability and intelligence of the county.

Remarks

DELIVERED BY THE REV. IRVIN ELLER.

MR. CHAIRMAN,

ANY addition to MR. ANDERSON'S excellent dissertation would seem to be unnecessary. Some explanation is therefore due to the meeting, for presuming to obtrude my rough notes upon your attention, after his finished essay. Hopes were entertained up to a very late period previously to our meeting, that some more competent member would select for discussion, such a particular branch of the subject as might form an appropriate illustration to the general remarks you have just heard. Difficulties, such as may be imagined to beset us in an untried path, have prevented the fulfilment of this expectation. I would, therefore, bespeak your good-natured acceptance of the following observations, as a proof of my desire to be useful in any way I can, rather than as furnishing the best illustration of which the subject is capable.

The necessity of a society working by such means as we propose to use, will scarcely, I think, be disputed. Wander in what part of the country we may, we cannot fail of observing magnificent structures, erected by the piety of our forefathers, suffering under the neglect and desecration of later generations. And though, within the last few years, a higher and holier spirit has been at work, it can but be obvious to all, who are moderately acquainted with the subject, that we are following the architects of old with trembling and doubting steps; and that the result of our labours

falls miserably short of theirs, not merely in architectural beauty, and adaptation to sacred purposes, but in strength and durability. We seem to be building only for the present generation. They built for—I had almost said—eternity.

I am aware that a preliminary question may be asked,—Supposing this to be true, how is a voluntary society like ours, which neither is, nor assumes to be, invested with any authority, to provide a remedy? If an ancient church has fallen into decay, or has been inefficiently restored; or a new church has been badly built; how are we to prevent a repetition of the same errors? Surely it is sufficient, as an answer, to contend with Mr. Anderson, that such societies have, in other parts of the country, most successfully accomplished the objects for which they were formed, of encouraging the restoration of mutilated architectural remains, and of improving the character of recently erected edifices, by diffusing a kind of information calculated to insure such results. The neighbouring county of Yorkshire has been instanced as the scene of such successful efforts. Yorkshire has not finer ancient churches than Lincolnshire: Yorkshire has not, in proportion to its size, greater wealth than Lincolnshire: and I am not disposed to admit, we have less intelligence and zeal than Yorkshiremen. They have, indeed, the start of us in point of time, but it remains to be proved whether they will outstrip us in the glorious race of church improvement. It may be proper to add, that, to ensure the success of such societies, it is not necessary to assume an authoritative, and therefore it may be, an offensive tone. We wish to point to facts, and to appeal to reason. And it is no longer a matter of doubt, that similar societies have, in the progress of their operations, created a higher tone of feeling on the subject, and thus realized a more beneficial state of things than mere authority ever did, or ever can, secure. Let it also be distinctly understood, we desire to force our conclusions upon no man's

judgment, and to intrude upon no man's province. To return to the more immediate object of these observations.

Our lamentable inferiority to ancient church builders, shows itself alike in the materials for building, as in the principles of architectural construction. Thin walls very commonly of brick; roofs of perishable timber; sometimes cast iron piers

“ ——— contrived a double debt to pay ”

as props and water spouts, and expanding or contracting with every variation of temperature, and thus materially hastening the destruction of our otherwise fragile erections; cement and plaster, with all their unfounded pretensions to be, what they never can be, equal to the product of the quarry; combine with the most faulty principles of construction to show that, as yet, we are a race of architectural pigmies, compared with the giants of old.

I would, however, ascribe our inferiority to an unavoidable defect—ignorance, rather than to a want of the will and the means to honour God with the best of our substance. Doubtless, churches have been built, or restored, in a spirit of sordid economy: but I am bold to say, that many have been lately built in a spirit of noble devotedness, not unworthy of the palmy days of church architecture; and yet the result has often been most unsatisfactory. The will and the means to do what is right, cannot as yet procure the skill and the knowledge to carry out our designs.

The causes appear to be obvious. Church architects of old were masters of their craft: we are only learners, and but too often, from previous education and prejudices, unwilling learners. Church architects of old were thoroughly imbued with a religious appreciation of their duties: we design a church in the same mechanical, utilitarian spirit, as we should plan a dwellinghouse. We want a certain amount of accommodation, a certain amount of materials, and as much of both as possible for our money. Here again let us

assume the defect to arise from unavoidable misconceptions, rather than from faulty motives.

It has been but too common an error in church building, or enlargement, to consider chiefly the available area for a given number of worshippers: and a very high proportion of the population has been assumed as able and willing to attend God's house, provided the opportunity be afforded. A church is therefore to be built of a given size, and with the utmost possible speed. So that a square or oblong area is inclosed, roofed, and furnished with the calculated amount of sittings, we think we have built a church. Beauty, architectural consistency, and durability, are but of minor consideration. Within no very long period after the dedication of the building to sacred purposes, it is showing evident symptoms of speedy decay.

The fact is, we attempt too much, and with inadequate means, as well as with a defective knowledge of the subject. Churches which, architecturally or in a religious sense, deserve the name, are not to be built in a few months, or in a year or two. Those magnificent structures, our cathedrals, are the result of the pious labours of centuries: and in many of our village churches, it may evidently be seen, that more than one generation was engaged in the work. Church builders of old times built in a spirit of faith: they began, firmly believing that those who followed them, would complete what they were obliged to leave unfinished. A chancel or quire was first built; then a nave; then perhaps a bell-tower, or one aisle; then sometimes a second aisle; as increase of population required, or of means admitted. And though uniformity of architectural decoration did not generally prevail, uniformity of plan was almost universally observed. With regard to details, ancient architects had a consummate knowledge of proportional accuracy. They did not insert in a village church, a window or a moulding of the exaggerated proportions suited to a cathedral.

Their materials for building were generally the very best that could be procured, regardless of distance or expense, as every one, who is acquainted with the churches in the lowlands of this county and of Norfolk, must be aware. I am not prepared to say that this, though generally, was always the case. We know, that in this immediate neighbourhood, as well as in some other parts of the kingdom, inferior local materials were employed. But still I think you will find, they are only used where peculiar strength of mechanical construction is not required. In piers, arches, jambs, plinths, parapets, weather mouldings, and such other portions of the building as are constructed to bear great weights, or are most exposed to the weather, it will be found that a superior material to the local one is used. And I am inclined to suppose—I advance the theory, however, with some diffidence—that, to the use of any inferior local material, their poverty and not their will consented. Still, wonderfully as our wealth has increased, I am not prepared to say we should despise the inferior local materials, provided we use them as the old architects did, where strength of mechanical construction is not required. Only do not let us be ashamed of them, and make them appear what they are not. Let brick appear brick, and chalk appear chalk; so that, in the former instance, we have them of the best quality, and that, in the latter, we go deep enough into the quarry; and in building, bed our stones precisely as they are bedded in the quarry. Cement, in all its fashionable varieties, ought never to be used as a substitute for, or as an imitation of stone. It matters not by whomsoever made, and under whatever guarantees of durability, it is scarcely more valuable than common mortar, and has not even the merit of appearing what it assumes to be. No one with common observation is deceived by it; cement it is, and cement it appears. I am conscious that I am treading on dangerous ground, and assuming a kind of practical know-

ledge of the subject, which will probably be denied me by some, especially as it tends to undervalue their professional judgment. But let me observe, in compensation, that the beneficial effects of such societies as ours, have extended to architects themselves. They find that, so far from their professional skill being superseded by architectural societies, a much more advantageous direction is given to it, not only by the stimulus that is universally excited to church building and restoration, but by placing before them, and condensing in the most practical form, a knowledge of the subject, such as they could not in any other way obtain, even if they had the leisure to devote their whole lives to the subject.

A few words as to architectural styles. And here I shall be necessarily brief, as you have already heard a much more able disquisition than I am able to offer. I do not, however, profess to adopt the same extended views of the subject; and there are different modes of treating it. You have had the gold; I now offer you the small coin: both are representatives of proportionate value.

It is a fact, all but universally admitted, that what is popularly called the Gothic style of architecture, is the most appropriate for a christian church. Whether this universal approbation be the result of mere taste and feeling, or whether it arise from motives of a higher character, I will not now stop to inquire: I think I may safely assume the fact. Gothic architecture, as it exists in this country, possesses an additional recommendation to us as English churchmen. It is, I had almost said, indigenous. For although there are certain strong points of similarity between our own and continental churches, yet are there characteristic differences which, if they do not altogether denote an independent origin, would certainly claim to be considered an original application of some of the principles of architecture.

I am aware that this is a controverted point, which has engaged the attention of some of the ablest writers on the

subject; and that it militates against the pleasing theory of an incorporated body of freemasons, acknowledging no head but the pope, and circulating over the christian world wherever their services were required. But where there is no documentary proof, one theory is as good as another, till it can be disproved by any other sufficiently weighty evidence.

That there was such a body of masons is not the question: but that they were invariably employed whenever, and wherever, any ecclesiastical edifice was to be erected, has not been proved. There is evidence, both of a direct and indirect kind, that native ecclesiastics planned, and local workmen executed, many of our religious edifices. The theory of itinerary masons has been attempted to be sustained on the supposition, that there is a perfect identity in the style of architecture at the same period, in this country and in France. On the other hand, the most competent observers have asserted that, though there is identity in some parts, there is marked diversity in others; sufficient, as I have before observed, to establish the claim of our Early English style to be considered an original application of the principles of architecture. This diversity exists not merely in details, but also in the grand outlines,—in the comparative proportions, for instance, of length, breadth, and height.

Our claim to originality has been disputed on other grounds. The French assume a priority of time in the adoption of any given style, and that, therefore, we are imitators in a succeeding age. This objection has, I believe, been set at rest by Mr. Gally Knight, in his 'Tour in Normandy.' It appears that no dependence is to be placed upon the dates assigned by continental antiquaries to many of their buildings: and that it is no more probable we copied from them, than they from us.

I have mentioned the absence of documentary proof. I do not venture to assume that there is no such proof. If some zealous protestant antiquary could obtain permission to

search among the archives of the Vatican, something of the kind might no doubt be found. But there is not much hope that "the records and secrets of antiquity"—to use the words of Leland's commission—deposited at Rome, will ever be revealed to our eyes. A diligent search among the ecclesiastical records in France would probably reward the trouble: for there, not even the terrible Revolution, which seemed to sweep away every thing else, was so destructive of documents of the kind alluded to, as was the visitatory commission of Henry VIII.

The subject, except in a patriotic view, is not of much importance. It is alluded to chiefly on that ground, and as perhaps forming an interesting subject of future research among our members. (a)

In determining the period of our English Gothic, I would confine myself within the range of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. The Norman style, with its massive grandeur, and often with its beautiful details, is with design excluded. The Norman style is not indigenous: and is not suited to this country. The enormous solidity of its walls and various members, its narrow apertures for windows, were found by ancient architects themselves not to be suitable to our northern climate. Various examples may be found in this country, of a church begun in the Norman style and finished in the Early English; or containing in an amalgamated form portions common to both, and thus forming what is commonly called the Transition style. Neither has the Norman the merit of being the original style of any country. It is the debased offspring of a debased parent: Grecian or classical in its remote origin, Romanesque in a subsequent developement, and Norman in its application in this country, Normandy, and elsewhere. It seems, then, desirable that, in building a church, we should adopt a style which possesses the united recommendations of being native, (for so I must assume it to be); of having a religious appro-

priateness; and I may add, what will not appear its least recommendation, an elasticity in its application, that it will, either with an economical or a liberal expenditure, in a village or a town, produce a church in some degree worthy of the name.

In confining my remarks to the parent of our beautiful English church architecture, I by no means wish to be understood as estimating at an inferior rate the styles which succeeded it,—the Decorated and the Perpendicular. But, in the present state of the science, it would seem desirable to confine ourselves chiefly to a style, not only of attractive simplicity, but much more practicable in its details than its successors. Though only an amateur, I do not hesitate to pronounce, that we have a great deal yet to learn on the single point of mechanical construction in church architecture; and this feature appears to be of so complex a character in the styles alluded to, that very few successful attempts of the present generation to master it, have yet appeared. There are other reasons for a cautious approach to these styles, of which I would mention as the principal, that, properly carried out, they require more elaborate and highly decorated details, than we are perhaps, as yet, prepared to encounter the expense of: and their magnificent windows in particular demand such a vast expenditure in painted glass, as we can but faintly hope will be thought necessary at present.

My remarks have hitherto been confined to church building: but there is another portion of the subject which, possessing so many fine churches as we do, is, if possible, of still greater importance: I mean church restoration.

Were it not for actual experience, we might suppose that little information, or caution, is needed on this subject. There is the church that needs restoration, let the architect and builder strictly follow, in their reparations, the model that is before them. This may be announced as a peremp-

tory rule, from the observance of which there would seem to be no escape. But what are the facts? Instances almost innumerable may be found of particular care and pains, and sometimes cost, having been applied to render the restoration as unlike the original as possible. Is a handsome decorated or perpendicular window out of repair? The rule of proceeding has been to cut away the mullions and jambs, and put in what is thought a handsome sash window; and thus we have as much light again as we had before: or if more light be not wanted, the window is bricked half-way up, and the expense of glazing is saved for the future. Where the stone work is sound, and only an occasional expense in glazing is required, the mildest form of mutilation is to cut away the cusps of the tracery, which lessens the trouble, and therefore the expense, of fresh glazing. A more summary method is to fill up the tracery altogether with bricks and plaster. You will find one or other of these courses to have been pursued in perhaps one half of the churches in this neighbourhood. Has an ancient font become ruinous from age, or ill-usage? One of three plans has been adopted: either to break it up, and dispose of it as rubbish; or, if it will hold water, to appropriate it in the economical form of a water trough; or in the ornamental form of a flower vase. And what is the substitute for the discarded font? A marble vase with classical—that is, heathen—subjects in relief upon it; or a basin of Wedgewood ware, plaster of Paris, or of common pottery.

Has a fine high-pitched roof of carved oak and lead fallen into decay? The main point that has been considered is, for how little expense it may be restored: and the following appears to be the almost invariable mode of proceeding. It is determined to have a roof of a much lower pitch: the oak and lead are sold for what they will fetch; and fir timber and slate or tiles are substituted in their place. Such are some of the most obvious examples of a systematic

determination to carry on our restorations, in a style and spirit as unlike the original as possible. Yet let me not be misunderstood. Perfect restoration is, in one respect, by no means so practicable, as it was centuries ago. It may be regretted, but I believe that, with regard to the timber that is required in a church, we must often be satisfied with something inferior to oak. The country is not now, as it was in the time of ancient church builders, covered for one third of its area with vast forests of oak. But the stone quarry, the lead mine, and mechanical labour, are as accessible as ever they were. (*b*)

I will conclude with a few remarks of a general nature, on what, for want of a better term, I will call church fittings. Perhaps my observations will have less of a didactic form if, instead of stating what they ought to be, I submit to your attention some brief notices of what they are.

In a noble structure of Norman æra, once conventual, but now the parish church of a market town in a neighbouring county, may be found some striking illustrations of the defective views, that have hitherto prevailed respecting the most appropriate church fittings. It is impossible to describe, in adequate terms, the heterogeneous condition of the pews and galleries. They are of all kinds of material, shape, and position. Fragments of carved oak may be found in juxta-position with common deal. In shape they are square, oblong, semicircular, triangled, and undefinable. In position, they look east, west, north, and south. There is one novel feature in this church, which I will endeavour to explain. Fixed to the back of the pulpit, and towering a height of several feet above it, is a gigantic shell, with a base stretching to a still greater extent than the height. The shell bears about the same proportion to the pulpit, as the decorated signs of public houses in former days did to their supporting posts. This is intended, I suppose, for what is called a parabolic sounding board. It may be effec-

tual for this purpose in a forward direction; but its appearance is most unprepossessing. It blocks out of view the whole of the eastern window, and must be a serious detriment to the hearing of those who sit behind it. Had the pulpit been placed at the south-east or north-east angle of the nave, near the chancel arch, the great object to be desired in its position—that of hearing—would have been attained, without the sounding board, and all its offensive effects. It is to be regretted, by the way, that a portion of the consecrated ground and buildings belonging to this edifice are occupied by pauper cottages and a pigstye.

On entering a church of more humble pretensions, but still interesting in its way, and, as far as colour-wash, anti-corrosive paint, and common repairs can make it, in decent condition; there may be seen on the chancel screen a row of what at first appears to be carved images, such as were sometimes the accompaniment of the rood. On nearer inspection, however, it will be found that they are some poppy heads, sawn from the standards of open seats no longer required. The intention was, here, manifestly good,—to preserve them, instead of allowing them to take their chance of a more unworthy fate. But surely it is a novel, as well as an expensive mode of decoration. A standard with its poppy carved in oak, costs from two to four guineas: and let us hope the time is not far distant when, instead of being destroyed, or misapplied, they will come into universal use, as the most appropriate members of open sittings.

A new church was built within the last few years, in this county, to accommodate eight hundred worshippers, and at a cost of nearly four thousand pounds. It is mentioned now, with the view of showing that, in some portions of its fittings, as well as in the more serious points of mechanical construction, we have still much to learn. The reverberation in this church has been so great, that the congregation

have been unable to hear, with distinctness, a single sentence uttered by the minister. Various competent persons have been consulted, that a remedy might be suggested. It is only recently, that the causes of the defect have been discovered. The chancel, if it may be so called, is terminated by an octagonal apse; and the vestry is formed by a wooden screen placed as a diagonal line across the apse. This vestry, with its screen and ceiling, acts as a sounding board in the wrong place; and it has been removed. Another cause of the defect is, the roof of the nave having been ceiled. This was done, I suppose, to hide a shabby, meanly proportioned set of roofing timbers. This has also been removed; and the reverberation has ceased. The estimated cost of these alterations is, I hear, upwards of a hundred pounds. Probably, a vestry built on the north or south side of the chancel, as part of the original plan, and more suitable roofing timbers, would not have caused a greater expense.

I have alluded to defective construction in this church. It is an attempt at being a cruciform church. There are arches leading from the aisles to the transept, but none from the nave. As a natural consequence of having no abutments in the nave, the aisle arches have pressed the piers on which they rest out of the perpendicular, and considerable damage has occurred to both.

In these brief notices I have been dealing with facts, and not with motives; and shall therefore avoid any inferences, other than the subject will present by the strong contrast it exhibits, between what is, and what ought to be, in our churches. And I believe that, such are the christian candour and right intentions of churchmen in the present day, defective church building, or restoration, has only fairly to be pointed out, by such means of information as societies like this profess to disseminate, and alterations of the most beneficial kind will assuredly take place. It has long been the custom, in rural districts especially, to do as little as

possible towards the preservation of the parish church: and to induce some persons to do even that little, ecclesiastical monitions have often been found necessary. That there should be a power to compel the performance of known duty, is not a mooted point. But surely it is a much more satisfactory state of things, when the exercise of this power remains dormant, because people are of themselves willing and eager to do their duty. And such, I repeat, are the known effects, in other parts of the country, of the operations of architectural societies.

Notes.

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(a) The statement in the text respecting freemasons of the middle ages, requires some explanation. All that is contended, is, that they were not an itinerary body in the widest sense of that term. The least objectionable theory respecting their constitution appears to be the following:—That they were an European incorporation, of which the pope was the supreme head, and consisted of affiliated societies in every kingdom, and perhaps in every diocese of each kingdom, of which the bishops, abbats, priors, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries were the subordinate heads; and that they had exclusive privileges. But even of this modified theory, I have, since the delivery of the Lecture, found reason to entertain doubts. It appears, that the archives of the Vatican have been searched, and that no papal rescript respecting their formation and exclusive privileges can be found. The statute of the 24th of Edward III., which enacted punishments against contumacious masons, who refused their wages and withdrew from their engagements, sufficiently shows that they had, at that period, no exemption peculiar to themselves as artificers, nor were endowed with any distinct privileges as a fraternity. Neither has any proof been as yet adduced, from any chronicle or history of this country, that, as a fraternity or guild, they at any period possessed, or held by patent, any exclusive privilege whatever: all that may be collected from the re-

cords is of contrary tendency. It is but solemn trifling to say, that there are no documentary proofs, because every thing connected with their existence and communication of their science, was oral and traditional. Both Jones and Wren were grand masters of the English lodges: and the chapel of Lincoln's Inn, the towers of Westminster, and the campanile of Christ-Church, Oxford, are indisputable proofs that the mantle of the freemasons of the middle ages did not descend upon their successors.—*See Dallaway's Historical Account of Master and Freemasons.* The subject seems to be one of those vexed questions, which, the use of symbols no longer understood, and a studied mystery in all their proceedings render improbable, we shall ever satisfactorily settle.

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(b) The history of church-restoration, or rebuilding, during the last century, is a curious one. A single instance out of many will suffice as a type of the whole system. Some sixty, or seventy years ago, a village church had fallen into a state of decay. It was a church of considerable pretensions, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, bell-tower, and porch: all, of course, of stone, with carved oak roof and seats. At a consultation of the village magnates, it was decided that the best, because the most economical, mode of proceeding would be, to pull down the church altogether, and rebuild another of smaller dimensions; and, of course, of brick, fir-timber, and tiles. The value of the lead and timber alone was, I believe, sufficient to defray the cost of the thing built. Whether it did, is another question. The old stones of the church were the most unmanageable, because, in that day, the most unmarketable materials. For many years they remained by the side of the highway. At last, a sporting gentleman begged, or bought, them to place at the bottom of a trout-stream that runs through the village, to increase the ripple of the water. This done, the commissioners of sewers objected to their new position, as an obstruction to the drainage. What was their subsequent fate I forget; if not too hard, some village Mac Adam would probably find a use for them.

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APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1844—5.

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Wm. Edwards, Printer, Louth.

THE
SECOND REPORT
OF
The Lincolnshire Society
FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF
Ecclesiastical Architecture.

MDCCCXLV.

LOUTH:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY, BY
WILLIAM EDWARDS, IN THE CORN-MARKET.

MDCCCXLV.

Rev^d. Robert Dushy.

Report.

Adopted at the General Meeting in Louth, Nov. 26, 1845.

THE committee, on presenting to the society the following summary of its proceedings during the past year, can but mention as the principal subjects for congratulation, the uninterrupted unanimity which has prevailed in the society, and the increasing interest which has been manifested in its pursuits. That such favourable results could only have been obtained by the union, on the part of its members, of discretion with zeal, will be evident when it is recollected, that misconceptions of the tendency of such societies, not the less embarrassing because founded on a partial acquaintance with their real and legitimate objects, prevailed among persons, whose social position gave importance to their opinions, and whose general character rendered their scruples respectable. The trite maxim, that the abuse of a thing does not necessarily destroy its proper use, is sometimes apt to be forgotten. Awakened suspicions tend to produce, in a certain class of minds, summary and adverse conclusions, and their universal application.

Be it also observed, that a system which proposes a radical change in long established habits and opinions, requires something more than its own unexceptionable objects to secure, at first, its favourable reception. Many persons dislike change, simply because it is change. Others dislike change because involving cost, care, and trouble. Others again are apt to identify the accidental character of their age with all that is dear and essential to man.

With them, not only whatever is, is right; but whatever is, ought, from the necessity of the case, always to have been. Societies instituted for the encouragement of ecclesiastical architecture have been subjected to trials from all these causes. There must have been strength derived from the essential goodness of their objects, to have enabled them to contend successfully, most successfully, with their opposing difficulties. It is now become an almost generally received opinion, that it is possible for them to accomplish extensive and unalloyed good. People no longer appropriate the humiliating position, that care and cost expended upon the honour and preservation of God's House inevitably involve them in superstitious practices: a connexion of cause and effect as unjust in principle, as unsupported by facts. The squalor, meanness, and dilapidated condition of many of the churches of this kingdom, have been found equalled, if not exceeded, in places of worship throughout Europe generally; and may with justice be ascribed to the depressing effects of an age of indifference and unbelief. The movement in a more beneficial direction is as extended; with this advantage, perhaps, on the part of France, that the government itself has organized, and regulates the inquiries of the *National Association for the preservation of Historical Monuments*.

Of the various causes assigned for a change so remarkable, it is scarcely sufficient to consider the general activity of the public mind, during a long period of peace, as the principal. The absorbing attractions of profitable commerce; the utilitarian bias which, with a peremptory earnestness of purpose, and a restrictive spirit of economy, has applied its *cui bono* to every suggestion, present a counteracting influence, against which, tendencies of a less earthly character might seem to be powerless. But it is scarcely presumption to say, it is an ordinance of Divine Providence, that deviations of the most extended charac-

ter, from that higher and holier spirit demanded of his creatures, contain within themselves the means of their correction; or, are at least the flood-tide, from which may be expected an ebb in an opposite direction. This flux and reflux of the public mind, form marked points in the history of the church from the beginning. In applying such an illustration to the church-restoring spirit which has succeeded the indifference of a former age, it is not intended to ask for societies for the encouragement of ecclesiastical architecture, that they shall possess a distinctive theological character. All that is claimed for them is, that they be not degraded into mere associations for antiquarian research. They are of the latter character: but they have also higher aims. The result of their labours will be to throw light upon the secular history of this country: but it is also an inevitable consequence of their pursuits, that they should illustrate its religious history, for warning, reproof, and correction, as well as for instruction. The simple fact, that they encourage self-denial in order to a liberal expenditure upon God's House, of itself invests them with a religious character. The discriminative principle of an educated age will always restrain and correct tendencies to perversion. The notion, that whatever has been must be right, is not less servile than the opposite restraint upon improvement. The extrinsic ornaments and decorations of our churches in the middle ages might be useful accessories to instruction, when intellectual cultivation was most limited in its extent; "when painting was the book of the ignorant, because they could read no other" (Synod of Arras, 1205). But to say, because profitable symbols then, they would be so now, is to say, that because a child is attracted into educational progress by elementary works illustrated by appropriate representations, the educated adult must be similarly interested. The argument applies, of course, only to ecclesiastical or-

naments, which taught catholic truths: whatever was extraneous to these does not come within its compass.

Leaving these general observations for a more particular notice of the subject, the committee would congratulate the society on the marked evidences of its appreciation by the educated classes of this county. Since the first general meeting in November 1844, nearly fifty members have been added to its list. It is a testimony of no ordinary value to its management, that the President of the Royal Society expressly desired to be enrolled among its members. The committee may be permitted to mention that, for some years before the public mind had been directed to the subject by architectural societies, the Marquis of Northampton had entertained a zealous and intelligent interest in the objects for which they were established.

The committee cannot omit recording the influential impetus given to the society's pursuits at the Grantham Meeting in April last. By the kindness of the Lord Lieutenant in presiding and advocating its objects; by the cordial concurrence and expressive announcement of his sentiments on the part of the Duke of Rutland, a strength and vigour have been imparted to the society, which render its further progress a subject of confident anticipation.

At the meeting above-mentioned some important suggestions were adopted, calculated in a large degree to extend the society's usefulness. The object of these suggestions was, not only to offer to the members a practical form for obtaining and recording information respecting ecclesiastical buildings in their several neighbourhoods, but to interest every one, whether member of the society, or not, in its pursuits: and thus to obtain a descriptive account and drawings of every church in the county. For this purpose it was thought advisable by the committee to circulate a series of questions calculated to produce a methodical description of the arrangement and details of

ecclesiastical buildings, and to enrich their portfolio with suitable drawings. The importance of the design will be understood, when it is recollected how much national, local, and family history is indebted to the sepulchral and other memorials, even to the architectural features of our churches. The more immediate object of these suggestions was, however, to obtain a correct architectural account of the religious buildings in the county, as a means to the extension of a knowledge of the principles upon which they were constructed. That this is no unnecessary research, will be admitted by all who have observed the principles of modern restoration and building, when any thing beyond servile imitation of an existing model is attempted: how inferior they are to ancient work in construction, proportional symmetry, and ecclesiastical appropriateness. It would be easy to point out numerous examples of the truth of this assertion.

The science of Church Architecture is like a dead language, which we cannot understand without a grammar and a lexicon. We may construct a church, which shall have a general resemblance to an ancient one; but it will be found, on comparison, that the wax figure of a human being is scarcely more deficient in the essentials which constitute life, than the modern building is in the details which compose the beautiful whole of a mediæval church.

It is not intended by such uncompromising statements to recommend indiscriminate imitation. A variety of circumstances often concurred to give our early ecclesiastical buildings their appropriate character. The views or profession, civil or ecclesiastical, of the founder; local, or neighbouring scenery; the destination of the church, whether parochial, collegiate, or cathedral; the building materials of the district; each and all exercised an important influence on its architectural character. The churches of the wolds of this county are not more distinct, as a class, from the

churches in the Division of Holland, than the latter are from cathedral and monastic churches. There are also classes of an intermediate character. The churches of the coast-line of this county vary from those of the interior. A similarity of architecture may sometimes be found to exist in the proximity of ancient lines of traffic, not observable in other districts.

It is not, therefore, unintelligent imitation of any particular model which is recommended; but an endeavour to ascertain the general and peculiar design of mediæval architects, by an examination and a comparison of the various examples of their work extant; just as we ascertain the general meaning and peculiar construction of a dead language, by a study of all the authors to whom it was the vernacular tongue.

A valuable little work has lately issued from the press, which the author, Mr. Paley, modestly considers a small contribution to the grammar of architecture. It is intitled "A Manual of Gothic Mouldings;" and many hundred examples are given from churches in various parts of the kingdom. To the unpractised eye they present an arbitrary variety with no common origin: but it may be seen from attentive examination, that however modified in details, the type is ascertainable, and the origin the same. This has been successfully proved by the examples of the jambs of doorways and windows, from a plain chamfer to an elaborately moulded one. The whole work tends to show, that the proportional symmetry of the principal details of our ancient churches depends upon geometrical principles; that while the artistic effect is unquestionable, nothing has been left to the caprice and uncertainty of the eye and pencil of the architect, or of the chisel of the mechanic.

These observations may be considered a divergence from the objects of our Report; but will, perhaps, be permitted as illustrations of the fact, that the members of the society

are not occupied in mere dilettante pursuits, but engaged as learners, as well as teachers, of a science not less interesting for its philosophical depth than noble in its application.

The society is indebted to one of its members, Mr. Terrot of Wispington, for the original hints on which the "Suggestions for Extending its Usefulness" are founded: and fortunately for us, Mr. Terrot possesses, and diligently exercises, the talent necessary for the artistic illustration of our churches. He has furnished for the use of the society, drawings of the Lincolnshire Easter Sepulchres, and ninety drawings of Churches in the neighbourhood of Horncastle, and to the east of Lincoln. They are now exhibited as examples of the various kinds of illustration required; and as an inducement to other members, and any lady or gentlemen present, with the leisure and talent for the purpose, to assist in carrying out our design. It is suggested that no church, however mean in its character, or remnant of a church, be omitted in forming the collection of drawings; though of such a class of buildings mere pen and ink sketches may be deemed sufficient. The society aims at a complete description of ecclesiastical edifices in this county. The very worst will be, in some way or other, illustrative of the tendencies of its age.

The miscellaneous operations of the society have directly, as well as indirectly, contributed to *the encouragement of ecclesiastical architecture*. It has been consulted, in several instances, as to the proper mode of restoring churches, or of re-arranging their sitting accommodations. The society will not be discouraged by learning that its opinion has not always been followed. It remains as a testimony of its views, the soundness of which, time and experience will confirm. It is satisfactory to know that one improperly restored church, with the means of doing better, carries a compensation with it in the discredit entailed upon

the parties interested. It becomes a beacon to warn, instead of an example to follow. The committee has abstained from volunteering its opinion in such instances; while it has been willing to offer suggestions when invited. The examples of the indirect influence of the society are numerous. It has stimulated the well-disposed to seek its aid, or to follow out, of their own accord, proper church restoration. On the other hand, parties scarcely friendly to its objects, or denying its usefulness, have yet been induced to feel some misgivings as to the competency of their judgment, and have had a wholesome fear of perpetuating former barbarisms.

On the representation of two of its members, the committee has been induced to take into its consideration the propriety of publishing plans, elevations, and details of Kirkstead Church, near Tattershall. This church is precisely the kind of fabric calculated to supply the wants of the many small villages in this county, whose present churches must, sooner or later, be replaced by new ones. It is hoped, that, where this necessity does not exist, so far as extreme dilapidation is concerned, the very inappropriate buildings dedicated to the service of God, which abound in certain districts, may not long excite the contemptuous criticism of those, who merely look at a church as a feature in the landscape,—a poetical accompaniment to rural scenery; nor occasion a sigh to the pious churchman. In some church notes read by Mr. Eller at a meeting of the committee in September last, Kirkstead Church was described and recommended as a most beautiful and available model for a village church. The committee has so far coincided in the recommendation, as to cause inquiries to be made respecting the expenses of publication; and intend to issue to the members and the public generally, proposals for publication. It is desirable to make a beginning, on a small scale, of the design which has

been more extensively adopted by the Oxford, Cambridge, Yorkshire, Bristol, Exeter, and Northamptonshire Architectural Societies. The committee suggests, that the society would not be justified in incurring loss by a speculation calculated to be generally useful; it therefore appeals to the members and the public for their co-operation. The funds of the society are required, in the first instance, for its current expenses, for the purchase of books, and for making occasional small grants towards church-restoration, as a token of its sympathy with local exertion, as well as to furnish appropriate examples. It may be proper to add, that the arrangements for publication are in a satisfactory state of progress. Mr. Nicholson, architect, has most liberally offered drawings of the details, as a testimony of his esteem for the society's objects. The society has also had the good fortune to secure the services of Mr. Mackenzie, one of the most distinguished architectural artists of the present day: and Mr. Parker, the Oxford University Printer, has, upon reasonable terms, undertaken the publication.

So soon as the increase of members suggested the permanent character, which the society was likely to assume, it became a subject for consideration by the committee, how they might best provide for the monthly meetings of its members, and for the reception of the books, plans, casts, rubbings of brasses, &c. which had begun to accumulate in the hands of the secretaries. By a resolution of the committee on the first of January last, three of its number were deputed to procure a room suitable for the purposes of the society. It was eventually determined to hire the large room in the new building, Mercer-row, Louth, at the yearly rent of eleven pounds, to commence from the first of March of the present year. This room has been furnished with an appropriate table and a bookcase; and the monthly meetings of the committee have been re-

gularly held in it since that period;—the first Monday in the month at two o'clock, having been recently substituted for the first Wednesday at eleven o'clock.

The anticipations of the central committee, that members of the society residing in distant parts of the county would form themselves into local or branch committees, have not been realized. While the "Suggestions for Extending the Usefulness of the Society," adopted at the Grantham meeting, do, to a certain extent, tend to maintain among the members generally, the interest in its pursuits contemplated in the formation of local committees; it is yet to be regretted that the more comprehensive and effectual scheme has not been adopted. The isolated efforts of individual members can never be so successful as those which are carried on in conjunction with others. Intercommunication and union in the same pursuits, not only produce uniformity of operation, but a higher class of results. The committee would therefore again press upon the members the expediency of forming these local associations according to Rule 10.

The committee can with much satisfaction refer to the regular attendance of those of its members, who live within a convenient distance of the place of meeting. So far from the interest in the society's objects having abated with their novelty, the number of the members of committee present is steadily on the increase. At the monthly meeting held in October last, nearly twenty members were present, some having come from a considerable distance. It may be expedient to mention, that every member of the society has a right to be present at the meetings of the committee, and to introduce a friend, if he think proper. The society does not profess to use extraordinary means to increase the number of its members; but it is assured that the greater the publicity of its proceedings, the better its intentions will be understood and appreciated.

The following summary of the proceedings of the committee at its monthly meetings, will probably be interesting to the members generally. It will be sufficient to mention once only, that the minutes of each preceding meeting were always read previously to the introduction of other business.

December 4, 1844.—Rev. E. Smyth *Chairman*.

New members admitted.—Rev. W. Whateley, of Owersby, and the Rev. W. Fox, of Girsby House.

Rev. W. Fox, and Rev. W. Cooper of West Rasen, elected vice-presidents.

New members of committee.—The Revs. E. F. Hodgson, L. D. Kennedy, G. Osborne, G. Gilbert, G. Atkinson, D. Waite, J. O. Dakeyne; and C. Orme and H. Allenby, esqs.

Ordered—That secretaries write to distant members of committee, requesting them to carry into effect Rule 10.

Presents received.—Three numbers of the *Instrumenta Ecclesiastica*, from the Rev. E. Smyth.—Ordered to be continued at the expense of the society. Bloxam's *Architecture*, and Rickman's *Styles of Gothic Architecture*, from Rev. T. E. Norris; *Lithograph Prints of the intended cathedral at Sydney*, from Rev. G. Gilbert, and of the newly-erected chapel of S. Edmund Walpole, Norfolk, from Rev. A. Moore.

New publications ordered.—*Analysis of Gothic Architecture*, by Brandon and Co.; *Morton's Churches of the Division of Holland*; *Bloxam's Monumental Remains*; *Markland's Remarks on English Churches and Sepulchral Memorials*; *Glossary of Architecture*.

January 1, 1845.—Rev. H. B. Benson *Chairman*.

New member admitted.—Thomas Oldman, esq. of Gainsborough.

Presents received.—Paget on Tombstones; Chancellor Law's Charge; the old series of the *Ecclesiologist*, from the Rev. F. P. Lowe; the first three numbers of the *Archæological Journal*, from the Rev. E. Smyth. Ordered that the new series of the *Ecclesiologist*, and the *Archæological Journal*, be continued at the expense of the society.

Letters were read by the secretary (Mr. Eller) from Rev. A. Moore, illustrative of the chapel of S. Edmund's Walpole, Norfolk; from Rev. G. Atkinson, on the recent discovery of Saxon work in the church of Stow in Lindsey.

Proposed by Mr. Eller, that the committee offer a donation of five pounds, to be applied to some special restoration in Stow Church, as a proof of its interest in a sacred building originally the cathedral church of Sidnacester.

Resolved—That a special general meeting of the society be summoned for the first Wednesday in February, to define the powers of the committee in financial matters.

The thanks of the committee were unanimously voted to Mr. Anderson, for the handsome manner in which he has presented to the society his valuable *Architectural Paper*, read at the first general meeting in Louth, Nov. 21, 1844.

Special general meeting of the Society, Louth, Feb. 6, 1845.—Rev. W. Smyth *Chairman*.

New members admitted.—The Venerable the Archdeacon of Nottingham; Rev. C. S. Bird, Gainsborough; Rev. I. H. Shepherd of Clayworth, Notts, Prebendary of Southwell; (the above were elected vice-presidents): J. Fardell, W. A. Nicholson, A. Goddard, of Lincoln, esqs.; H. Lucas, of Louth, esq.

Resolved—That the following explanatory additions be made to Rule 8.—

(a) That the funds of the society shall be under the control of the committee, who shall apply the same, first in the discharge of the necessary expenses of the society, such as the rent of the room, taxes, printing &c.; and afterwards in the purchase of such books, prints, plans, drawings, casts, models, and other works or articles, as may be deemed of most use to the society.

(b) That the surplus funds of the society shall (subject to the reservation and investment by the committee, from time to time, of such part thereof as shall by them be deemed advisable) be appropriated and applied by the committee, towards the restoration of mutilated architectural remains, and of churches and parts within the district of the society's operations.

Resolved—That the next general meeting of the society be held in Grantham, on Wednesday April 2 (subsequently altered to Tuesday April 8), and that the secretaries give notice thereof.

That the following gentlemen be requested to represent the society at the Grantham meeting.—Revs. W. Smyth, E. Smyth (treasurer), E. W. Hughes, T. E. Norris, I. Eller (secretary).

That Mr. Eller be requested to prepare a Paper for the Grantham meeting; the subject to be chosen by himself.

That the large room in the new building, Mercer-row, Louth, be hired of the proprietors for one year, at the rent of eleven pounds; and that Mr. Wilson (secretary) enter, on behalf of the society, into an agreement with them for the same, from 1st March next.

Meeting of committee, March 5, 1845.—Rev. W. Smyth *Chairman*.

New members admitted.—Rev. I. White of Harlaxton; Rev. C. C. B. Pownall, Milton-Ernest, Bedford.

Mr. Eller communicated to the committee, that Earl

Brownlow had consented to preside at the second general meeting of the society, in Grantham.

Letters were read from Rev. C. Terrot, suggesting that a collection of prints and architectural drawings of all the churches within the sphere of the society's operations, be made:

From Archdeacon Mant, inclosing a copy of the Report for 1844, of the Down and Connor and Dromore Church Architecture Society:

From the secretary of the Yorkshire Architectural Society, expressing its wish to co-operate with the Lincolnshire Society:

From the secretary of the Lichfield Architectural Society, admitting the members of the Lincolnshire to the usual privileges of co-fraternity.

Resolved—That the committee cordially concurs in Mr. Terrot's suggestions, and that a resolution embodying his views be moved at the ensuing meeting in Grantham.

Mr. Eller read a Paper on Church Arrangement, which received the sanction of the committee to be read at Grantham.

April 8, 1845, Grantham.

At the second general meeting of the society, in the Guild-hall, Grantham, present—

The Right Hon. the Earl Brownlow, *chairman*; his Grace the Duke of Rutland; Viscount Alford, Sir William Welby, bart.; the Hon. and Rev. R. Cust; Charles Anderson, esq.; the Revs. W. Smyth, E. Smyth, G. Osborne, J. O. Dakeyne, T. Hughes, I. White, H. Knapp, G. Gilbert, T. E. Norris; William Ostler, jun. esq.; and Rev. I. Eller.

The following business was transacted:—

Earl Brownlow cordially concurred in the objects of the society.

Mr. Eller read the minutes of the special general meeting

of February 6; and of the committee meeting of March 5 last.

New members admitted.—Rev. W. Potchett, Rev. H. Schneider, Rev. A. Packe, on the nomination of the Hon. and Rev. R. Cust:

The Rev. G. D. Whitehead, Rev. G. Rigg, Rev. T. Penrose, on the nomination of Rev. J. O. Dakeyne:

Edmund King, esq. on the nomination of W. Ostler, esq.: the Rev. I. I. Wilkinson, and Rev. R. Atkinson, on the nomination of Rev. G. Atkinson.

Mr. Eller read a letter from Rev. C. Terrot, containing suggestions for extending the usefulness of the society.

The Duke of Rutland moved a resolution founded upon the above suggestions, viz.—

That the society do cordially approve of Mr. Terrot's suggestions for extending its usefulness, and that means be adopted for making them known among the members, and other friends to the objects of the society.

Mr. Anderson seconded the resolution.

Earl Brownlow called upon Mr. Eller to read the Paper prepared at the request of the special general meeting, and sanctioned at the subsequent meeting of the committee.

Earl Brownlow and the Duke of Rutland recommended that Mr. Eller's Paper be printed at the expense of the society; which was agreed to.

The Duke of Rutland moved, that the society do express its thanks to Earl Brownlow, for his courtesy in consenting to preside at the Grantham meeting, and for his cordial concurrence in its objects.

N.B.—A letter was read from Sir Edward Bromhead, bart., recommending to the patronage of the society an ingenious self-taught young man, Mr. Rogers, of Bassingham near Newark, who had been employed in the recent restorations carried on in Thurlby church.

The Hon. and Rev. R. Cust exhibited specimens of oak carving by machinery (Pratt, London).

Mr. Morton of Boston presented to the society a number of interesting rubbings of brasses, which were exhibited to the meeting.

The Rev. G. Osborne exhibited drawings of appropriate headstones for churchyards, executed by a mechanic in his employment.

The Rev. Mr. Palmer produced a ground-plan of the intended new church at Woolsthorpe near Belvoir Castle.

Meeting of the committee, Louth, May 7, 1845.—Rev. F. P. Lowe *Chairman*.

New members admitted.—Viscount Alford (also elected vice-president), Rev. A. Floyer.

Rev. C. Terrot elected member of committee.

A letter from Mr. Rogers of Bassingham was read.

Resolved—That his name be placed upon the list of artificers, as one whom the society would be disposed to recommend for any church-work within the compass of his abilities.

The thanks of the committee were voted to Mr. Anderson, for a presentation copy of his work intituled “Ancient Models.”

Resolved—That 500 copies of “Suggestions for Extending the Usefulness of the Society,” according to the resolution at Grantham, be printed and circulated in the county.

That a table and book-case be ordered for the society’s room.

That the books belonging to the society do lie in its room, to be taken by any member, on entering his name, the title of the book, and the dates of taking and returning it, in a book provided for the purpose. Seven days to be allowed for the Archæological Journal, the Ecclesiologist, and other smaller publications. That every book belonging

to the society be returned to its room previously to the monthly meeting of the committee.

That the committee do meet on the first Monday of every month, at two o'clock.

June 2, 1845.—Rev. E. Smyth *Chairman*.

New members admitted.—R. Luard, esq., Rev. C. F. Newmarch, Rev. G. B. Yard, Rev. R. Ainslie.

Rev. A. Floyer elected a member of committee.

Rev. H. Maclean exhibited ground-plan, elevations, and sections of S. Peter's church, Sudbury, according to restorations proposed by G. R. French, architect, upon which he requested the opinion of the committee.

July 7, 1845.—Rev. W. Smyth *Chairman*.

New members admitted.—C. B. Luard, esq., Rev. E. Luard, Rev. O. Luard, Rev. J. Umpleby, Rev. E. Baillie, Rev. C. Cotterill, J. G. Dixon, esq.

Several letters were read.

Presents received.—A series of the publications of the Oxford Architectural Society, by the Rev. W. Smyth. Working drawings of open seats, &c., by Rev. E. Smyth. Ditto on sheets by Mr. Edwards.

Paley's Manual of Gothic Mouldings ordered at the expense of the society.

August 4, 1845.—Rev. W. Smyth *Chairman*.

New members admitted.—The Marquis of Northampton, on the nomination of Earl Brownlow, (also elected patron); Rev. F. Peel (also elected vice-president).

Casts of heads, bosses, &c. from Louth church, were purchased of Mr. Bawden, clerk of the works now going on there.

Resolved—That the Rev. C. F. Hodgson be empowered

to purchase Gally Knight's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, two volumes, royal folio, 1844, at a price not exceeding eight guineas.

September 1, 1845.—Rev. J. P. Parkinson *Chairman*.

New members admitted.—Rev. J. Dobson, Rev. W. Duncombe, Rev. R. Ousby, Rev. A. Wetherall.

Letters were read—From Rev. R. Ousby, on the present condition and proposed restoration of the church of Kirton in Lindsey.

From the Rev. G. Atkinson, on the discoveries continually made of Saxon work in the church of Stow in Lindsey; and the means that are now being adopted, for furnishing a descriptive account and drawings of the church, for the use of the society.

From Rev. H. Alford on the proposals to publish by subscription an illustrated account of Wymeswold church, Leicestershire, the profits from the sale to be devoted to the restoration fund, Mr. Pugin, architect. A small paper copy ordered to be subscribed for.

Mr. Eller read some notes on churches in the neighbourhood of Horncastle, including Kirkstead church; also letters from Mr. Terrot, suggesting that the society do publish plans, elevations, sections, and working drawings of that church. Mr. Terrot's suggestions so far adopted as to accept his offer to make rough drawings in order to ascertain the expense of lithographing them. The subject on a more extended scale to be discussed at the next meeting of the committee.

Mr. Parkinson presented to the society the illustrated account of Slymbridge Church.

October 5, 1845.—Rev. W. Smyth *Chairman*.

New member admitted.—Rev. W. F. Drake.

Various letters were read on the proposed publication by the society of drawings of Kirkstead Church.

Resolved—That the publication be in lithography, and that a prospectus be prepared for the consideration of the committee.

That the anniversary meeting of the society be held in Louth, on Thursday Nov. 20, discretion being given to Mr. Eller to alter the day, if found expedient: (subsequently altered to Wednesday Nov. 26).

A periodical called “the Builder,” ordered from its commencement.

Seven rubbings of brasses from Westminster abbey presented by Rev. A. Floyer.

Resolved—That Mr. Gally Knight’s work on Ecclesiastical Architecture, recently purchased by the society, do always remain in the society’s room.

Nov. 3, 1845.—Rev. F. P. Lowe *Chairman*.

New members admitted.—The Rev. Henry Fletcher; the Right Hon. C. T. D’Eyncourt. The latter was also elected a vice-president.

The Revs. C. B. Pownall, F. C. Massingberd, and R. Luard, esq. elected vice-presidents.

Mr. Eller (secretary) read various letters respecting the publication of Kirkstead church; and asked the sanction of the committee to the discretionary power he had assumed since the last meeting, in requesting Mr. Terrot to act as he thought best in applying to Mr. Nicholson, architect, and member of the society, to furnish drawings of the afore-said church.—Granted.

Resolved—That in Rule 8, the words “not less than” be placed before “twelve ordinary members.”

That the thanks of the committee be offered to the Rev. A. Floyer, for his donation to the society of seven rubbings

of brasses in Westminster abbey: and that they be mounted on calico at the expense of the society.

Mr. Eller read the annual Report, which was unanimously sanctioned by the committee.

Resolved—That the committee meet on Tuesday Nov. 25, at twelve o'clock, to make the necessary preparations for the general meeting.

Oldfield's History of Wainfleet ordered.

General Meeting, Mansion-house, Louth, Nov. 25, 1845.

The Rev. W. Smyth, seconded by the Rev. W. Cooper, moved that Charles Anderson, esq. of Lea, do take the chair.

The chairman opened the business of the meeting by expressing his interest in the prosperity of the society, and his gratification at its successful progress during the past year.

New members admitted.—The Revs. G. Robinson, W. P. Vyner, C. Neville, Wickenby, Market-Rasen; and H. Pye and A. Dymock, esqs.

The chairman called upon Mr. Eller to read the Report, which had been sanctioned by the president the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and the committee.

The Rev. W. Smyth, seconded by the Rev. W. Cooper, moved that the Report be adopted by the society, which was unanimously agreed to.

The officers of the society for the past year were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year.

The chairman requested that, if any member were prepared with an architectural paper, he would have the kindness to read it. No member having come forward, the Rev. W. Smyth requested the chairman to read a paper which he had prepared on Stow church.

The Rev. W. Cooper, seconded by the Rev. E. Hughes, moved the thanks of the society to Mr. Anderson, with a

request that he would allow the paper to be printed with the society's report. The chairman replied, that he hoped, on a subsequent occasion, to produce one more worthy of their acceptance: but that he would willingly, on account of the interest he felt in the subject, furnish a few rough notes for insertion in the Report.

Notes on Stow Church subsequently sent to the secretary.

"A paper on the ancient church of Stow, illustrated by some excellent drawings by the Rev. J. K. Miller of Walkeringham, was read by Mr. Anderson, with a view of bringing that venerable structure into more general notice.

"From the recent discovery of a Saxon arch, and of the ancient pavement several feet below the present floor, there are strong reasons for believing, that the conventual church of Eadnoth, *circ.* A.D. 1040, was constructed on a portion of the walls of the more ancient cathedral of the bishops of Lindisse or Sidnacester. Were this interesting fact substantiated (and more light may probably be thrown upon it by the further examination of early records), we have here remains at least a thousand years old.

"The present structure is a cruciform church without aisles, lofty and spacious; and with the exception of a few windows and the tower, wholly *Norman*, for the most part so early that it must be attributed to Eadnoth, or at the latest to Remigius first bishop of Lincoln.

"It is well deserving of inspection, even in its present state; though its forlorn condition cannot but excite regret. But if restored (as we may hope it may be at no distant period) under careful and judicious management, it would exhibit an ecclesiastical monument gratifying to the mere antiquary, doubly so to the intelligent churchman.

"A more detailed account of Stow will probably be given at the next meeting of the society, to be held at Lincoln in the Spring."

The thanks of the society were unanimously voted to Rev. J. K. Miller for his illustrative drawings of Stow; and to the Rev. I. Eller for his services as secretary.

During the meeting several letters were read in explanation of the non-attendance of members. The Duke of Rutland writes, "I regret that I shall be then in the south of England, and totally prevented from attending the meeting. . . . I can assure you it is my earnest wish that a society should flourish so calculated to further the interests of our holy and glorious church." Earl Brownlow says, "I am very glad that the association appears to be in so prosperous a condition, and I can assure you it would afford me much pleasure to attend the anniversary meeting at Louth, but it so happens that I shall at that time be absent from the county, on our annual visit at Witley Court, where we shall pass the whole month of November." The Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, of Bayons Manor, writes, "It would afford me great pleasure to be present at the meeting, and at all times to promote the objects of the society by my best exertions. . . . I assure you it is a mortification to me to be thus precluded (by previous engagement) from joining you, and I make this distinct explanation, as I would not, on any account, have my absence imputed to neglect or indifference."

Rules,

Approved of by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

1. THAT the objects of the society be, to promote the study of ecclesiastical architecture, antiquities, and design;
 Objects the restoration of mutilated architectural remains, and of churches, or parts of churches, within the sphere of its labours, which may have been desecrated; and to improve, as far as may be, the character of ecclesiastical edifices to be erected in future.

2. That the society shall bear the title of "the Louth and
 Title Lincolnshire Architectural Society."

3. That the society be composed of patrons, president,
 Constitution vice-presidents, treasurer, and secretaries; honorary and other members.

4. That new members be proposed by a member of the society, either by letter or personally, at one of the committee meetings; and that honorary members be
 New Members elected only on the nomination of the committee.

N.B. The names of candidates for admission be proposed in the following form: "I the undersigned do hereby recommend the following to be a member (or members) of the Louth and Lincolnshire Architectural Society, believing him (or them) to be disposed to aid in its objects.

Names _____ Residence _____
 Signed _____ "

5. That rural deans, within the sphere of the society's
 Rural Deans operations, be considered as ex-officio members of the committee, on their signifying their intention to become members of the society.

6. That each member pay ten shillings on his admission,
 Subscription and an annual subscription of ten shillings, to be due on the first of January in each year.

7. That any member may compound for his admission fee, and all future subscriptions, by one payment of five pounds.

8. That the affairs of the society be conducted by a committee composed of the president, vice-presidents, rural deans (being members), two secretaries, a treasurer, and not less than twelve ordinary members, (of whom five shall be a quorum) who shall be elected at the annual meeting, and of whom one-third at least shall have been members of the committee of the preceding year.

(a) That the funds of the society shall be under the control of the committee, who shall apply the same, first in the discharge of the necessary expenses of the society, such as the rent of the room, taxes, printing, &c.; and afterwards in the purchase of such books, prints, plans, drawings, casts, models, and other works or articles, as may be deemed of most use to the society.

(b) That the surplus funds of the society shall (subject to the reservation and investment by the committee, from time to time, of such part thereof as shall by them be deemed advisable) be appropriated and applied by the committee, towards the restoration of mutilated architectural remains, and of churches and parts within the district of the society's operations.

9. That the committee have power to add to their number; and that they elect out of their body the requisite number of secretaries.

10. That the members of the committee in any neighbourhood may associate other members of the society with themselves, and form committees for local purposes in communication with the central committee.

11. That the society meet for the reading of papers, and the dispatch of ordinary business, in the spring and autumn of each year; that the places of meeting be various, and be appointed by the committee during the preceding half year: and that the autumnal meeting be considered the public annual meeting.

12. That the committee shall meet on the first Monday of every month at two o'clock, and at such other times as may be thought necessary, to transact any business that may come before them: and shall have power to make and amend any bye-laws. All members

of the society are admissible to the meetings of the committee, but not to speak, or vote.

13. That each member be allowed to introduce a friend to
Privileges the ordinary meetings of the society.
of Members

14. That donations of books, plans, casts, and drawings,
Donations be solicited; and that the committee be empowered to make such additions to the collections of the society as may seem necessary.

15. That the library, casts, and portfolios of the society
Library, &c. be kept in the society's room, Mercer-row, Louth.

16. At each general meeting the following order shall be observed:—

- Regulation
of Business
- (1) The minutes of the last meeting shall be read, and matters of business—as communications of presents, books added to the society, &c.—shall be brought forward.
 - (2) The papers decided upon by the committee shall be read.
 - (3) Any member having remarks to offer on the paper read, or any further communications to make, shall bring them forward.

PRESENTS received since November 1844.

BRASSES.

* * The prefixed numerals refer to the figures on the outside of the rubbings.

13.—William Byschopton, rector of Great Bromley, 1432.
Great Bromley, Essex.

18.—Lord Beaumont, 1507. *Wivenhoe, Essex.*

3.—Henry de Codyngtoun, rector of Bottesford and preb. of Southwell, 1404. *Bottesford, Leic.*

- 5.—Sirs Robert and Thomas Swynborne, ob. 1391 and 1412. *Little Horkeley, Essex.*
- 21.—Lady Elizabeth Scrope, 1537. *Wivenhoe.*
- 23.—John Langholme of Conisholme, esq., his wife Anne, 5 sons, and 9 daughters, 1515. *Conisholme, Linc.*
- 24.—Priest, c. 1500. *Upwell, Norfolk.*
- 27.—John Freeman, rector of Bottesford in 1420; Legend of Lewis Griffin, rector of the same church, ob. 1735; of Abraham Fleming, rector of S. Pancras, ob. 1607. *Bottesford, Leic.*
- 6.—Robert Hayton, esq., 1425. *Theddlethorpe All Saints, Linc.*
- 28.—Elizabeth daughter of Sir George Fitzwilliam, 1425. *Mablethorpe, Linc.*
- 7.—Floriated Cross on a rock. "...obiit idus." c. 1480. *Grainthorpe, Linc.*
- 30.—Sir Thomas Heneage and his two wives, Katharine and Elizabeth, 1553. *Hainton, Linc.*
- 31.—Dame Bridget Marnay between her two husbands, Thomas Fyndorne, esq., and John Lord Marnay, 1549. This brass is imbedded in the altar stone within the communion rails. In 1547, stone altars began to be taken down and sold. *Little Horkeley.*
- 9.—Knight in mail and plate armour and surcoat, c. 1330. *Pebmarsh, Essex.*
- 35.—Female of the Clopton family with butterfly head-dress and mantle emblazoned with armorial bearings. *Long Melford, Suffolk.*
- 37.—Sir William Tendring, 1403 (Weever's Funeral Monuments). *Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk.*
- 14.—Female with butterfly head-dress and emblazoned mantle, c. 1485. *Long Melford.*
- 40.—Priest, 1435. *Upwell.*
- 42.—Knight, c. 1500. *Long Melford.*
- 43.—Sir Roger de Bures, 1300. *Acton, Suffolk.*

- 46.—Knight, c. 1500. *Acton*.
 45.—Thomas Westeley, priest-chaplain to the countesse of
 Oxenford, 1535. *Wivenhoe*.
 47.—Female of the de Bures and Keddington Families.
Acton.

From Rev. F. P. Lowe.

- 16.—Sir Humphrey Stanley, 1505.
 17.—John de Eastney, abbot of Westminster, 1498.
 19.—Sir John Harpedon.
 25.—Robert de Waldby, archbishop of York, 1397.
 32.—Dr. William Bell, dean of Westminster, 1561.
 22.—Alianor de Bohun, duchess of Gloucester, 1399.
 26.—John of Waltham, 26th bishop of Salisbury, 1395.

The above, from *Westminster Abbey*, were presented by
 the Rev. A. Floyer.

- 8.—Nicholas Robertson de Algarkirke, merchant of the
 staple of Calais, and his two wives Isabella and Alicia,
 1498. *Algarkirke, Linc*.
 1.—Sir Thomas and Dame Massynberde (the date gone).
Gunby, Linc.
 12.—Margeria wife of Robert Wylughby lord of Eresby.
 20.—A lord Willoughby de Eresby and his lady, c. 1390.
 The two last from *Spilsby, Linc*.
 4.—Sir William and Dame Skypwythe, 1485. *South*
Ormsby, Linc.
 2.—Priest, c. 1400. North aisle of *Boston* church.
 29.—Bridget, wife of John Rugeley, 1658. *Halton, Linc*.
 33.—Sir Lionel Dymoke, affixed to the wall kneeling.
 10.—The same person on a floor slab represented in a wind-
 ing sheet, 1519. *Horncastle, Linc*.
 34.—Elizabeth, wife of John Carr. *Pinchbeck, Linc*.
 36.—William de Lodyngtoun, one of the justiciaries of
 Henry 5, 1419. *Gunby, Linc*.

39.—Female. *South Ormsby.*

38.—William Smith, vicar of Boston, and preb. of Hather in the cathedral church of Lincoln, 1505. *Boston.*

From Mr. Morton of Boston.

41.—Edmund de Brundish, priest of Caistor, Norfolk, instituted 1349. *Brundish, Suffolk.*

48.—Ann, wife of Thomas Dade of Tannington, Suffolk, esq., 1612.

49.—Thomas Dade, 1619.

50.—John Colby, esq. and Alice his wife, 1560. *Brundish.*

51.—John Colby, 1559.

And various small brasses presented by ladies through the Rev. Edmund Smyth.

BOOKS, DRAWINGS, &c.

Archæological Journal, 3 Nos., from Rev. E. Smyth.

Instrumenta Ecclesiastica, 3 Nos. from ditto.

Working Drawings of Open Seats, Stalls, Standards, &c.
10 sheets, from ditto.

Ditto, 4 sheets, from Mr. Edwards.

Ancient Models, from C. Anderson, esq.

Shottesbrooke Church, from Rev. W. Smyth.

Chapel of S. Bartholomew, near Oxford, from ditto.

Church of S. Mary the Virgin, Littlemore, from ditto.

Church of S. Peter, Wilcote, from ditto.

Illustrated account of Slymbridge Church, from Rev. Dr. Parkinson.

About 90 Drawings of Churches, &c. for the Album, from Rev. C. Terrot.

Bloxam's Gothic Architecture, from Rev. T. E. Norris.

Rickman's Styles of Gothic Architecture, from ditto.

Rose's Lecture on Architecture, from Rev. E. W. Hughes.

Poole's Characteristics of Christian Architecture, from Rev. F. P. Lowe.

- Chancellor Law's Charge, from Rev. F. P. Lowe.
 Paget's Tract on Tombstones, from ditto.
 Ecclesiologist, old series, from ditto.
 Lithograph Prints of intended Cathedral at Sydney, N.S.W.
 from Rev. G. Gilbert.
 Ditto of S. Edmund's, Walpole S. Peter's, Norfolk, from
 Rev. A. Moore.
 Sketch of Door Way on West side of North Transept in
 Stow Church, from Rev. G. Atkinson.

BOOKS, &c. IN THE LIBRARY.

- Instrumenta Ecclesiastica.
 Bloxam's Gothic Architecture.
 Rose's Lecture on Architecture.
 Poole's Characteristics of Christian Architecture.
 Rickman's Styles of Gothic Architecture.
 Analysis of Gothic Architecture.
 Morton's Churches of the Division of Holland.
 Bloxam's Monumental Remains.
 Markland on English Churches and Sepulchral Memorials.
 Glossary of Architecture.
 Paget's Tract on Tombstones.
 Chancellor Law's Charge.
 The Builder.
 Archæological Journal.
 Reports of various Architectural Societies.
 Shottesbrooke Church, Berkshire.
 Chapel of S. Bartholomew near Oxford.
 Church of S. Mary the Virgin, Littlemore.
 Church of S. Peter, Wilcote, Oxfordshire.
 Paley's Manual of Gothic Mouldings.
 Working Drawings of Open Seats, Standards, &c. 14 sheets.
 Knight's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, 2 vol. roy. fol.
 A large Album of Drawings.

Officers

APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1845—6.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

PATRONS.

**THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL BROWNLOW,
LORD LIBUTENANT OF THE COUNTY.**

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, K. G.

**THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON,
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.**

HONORARY MEMBER.

Charles Anderson, esq.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Viscount Alford, M.P., Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, M.P., Sir William Welby, bart., Sir Edward Bromhead, bart., the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cust, R. A. Christopher, esq. M.P., C. Turnor, esq. M.P., G. E. Welby, esq. M.P., Charles Anderson, esq., R. Luard, esq., Ven. Archdeacon Wilkins, Revs. W. Smyth, Dr. Moore, E. Smyth, W. Cooper, H. B. Benson, Dr. Parkinson, C. Bird, W. Potchett, F. Peel, C. B. Pownall, F. C. Massingberd.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS from Nov. 21, 1844, to Nov. 26, 1845.

RECEIPTS.

1844—5.	£.	s.	d.
Compositions of Life Members	70	0	0
Entrance Fee of Annual Subscribers.....	29	10	0
Annual Subscriptions	30	15	0
A Friend	1	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

1845.	£.	s.	d.
April 8, Ridge, Printer's Bill	1	2	1
Use of Guild-hall, Grantham	1	0	0
Platform	0	15	0
May 7, Mr. Edwards, for Printing, Stamps, &c. 14	9	7	
Sept. 11, Postage, Parcels, &c. paid by secretary 1	1	1	4
Gally Knight's Italian Architecture, and package	7	19	0
Mr. Thompson, Upholsterer, for twenty Chairs	2	12	0
Half-year's Rent of Room, from 1st March to 1st September, 1845. ...	5	10	0
Nov. 26, Mr. Edwards, for Printing, Stamps, &c. 26	18	1	
Firing and Curator	2	10	0
Mansion House and Platform	0	14	6
Balance in hand	66	13	5

EDMUND SMYTH,

Treasurer.

£131 5 0

£131 5 0

THE
THIRD REPORT
OF
The Lincolnshire Society
FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF
Ecclesiastical Architecture.

M DCCC XLVI.

L O U T H :
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY, BY
WILLIAM EDWARDS, IN THE CORN-MARKET.

M DCCC XLVI.

Report,

*Adopted at the General Anniversary Meeting
in Louth, Nov. 17, 1846.*

THE committee, upon presenting the society with a concise view of their proceedings during another year, regard the duty as one affording much ground for congratulation. Evidences are perceived, on almost every side, of additional interest having been taken in the pursuits connected with Ecclesiastical Architecture.

There has appeared, indeed, no ground for wavering, far less for lukewarmness, in the progress made during the year; on the contrary, much to encourage exertion, and to induce the confirmation of our strength, by continued additions to the active members of the society. Again, it cannot be forgotten that the study of Ecclesiastical Architecture does not rest upon any conjuncture or humour of our age. It necessarily accompanies the full success of the faith of Christ, at once partaking of its sanctity, and being one with its destinies. There is, then, in this conclusion alone, abundant reason for our perseverance.

The committee in the first place thankfully acknowledge the able and ready assistance rendered to the cause by several members of the society. They are especially indebted to the Revs. I. Eller, C. Terrot, W. A. Nicholson, esq., and others, for so constantly advancing the designs entertained at their periodical meetings. It is earnestly hoped that their efforts will not be given up, until the society has become fully leavened with a similar love of research and zeal for information.

We notice with pleasure, proportionate to its importance, the uninterrupted unanimity of our proceedings during the year. We are also thankful to receive the expressions of sympathy for the objects in view, offered by occupants of higher positions in the Church. The indirect aid derived from the same source, through the official assertion of principles which have been advocated in the association, has proved of much value from its having tended to confirm the growth of confidence in their truth.

The concurrence of others in our views continues steadily increasing. Its gradual character, moreover, carries with it its own consolation, since the advancement of a true type in ecclesiastical architecture, had it been attended with fewer obstacles, would have been so much the more justly a subject of suspicion. The committee, therefore, confirmed as they are in the correctness of the principles with which the society set out, look confidently to the union of discretion with the natural force of truth to secure their extended realization.

Including in its objects, as the society does, an illustration of the customs and habits of our forefathers, so far as these may be inferred from their architectural styles and arrangements, it will not be considered inconsistent with such objects to mention, that a peculiar window in the south-west or north-west of the chancel, or in the south-east or north-east of the nave, first called a lych-noscope and now a vulne-window by the Ecclesiological (late Camden) Society, has occupied the attention of members of the Lincolnshire Society.

The intention implied in the term—lychnoscope, has been given up as not capable of proof. The symbolical meaning of the second term being merely conjectural, it may still be considered an open question—what might have been the use of this window?

May it not have been to the parish church what the

almonry was to the monastery—an arrangement for the distribution of alms? We must recollect that, previously to the Reformation, the burthen of maintaining the poor fell, for the most part, on the endowments and offerings given to the Church, and which, when a larger portion of the landed property of the kingdom was in the hands of ecclesiastics, it was but reasonable they should sustain. The duty being admitted, the clergy of the middle ages, who liked a place for every thing, would be certain to provide in their churches a parochial almonry, especially when the church was distant from, or not dependant upon, a monastery: and what part of a church so appropriate, and what contrivance so suitable, as a window in the situation in which it is usually found?

Many examples within the sphere of our exertions have been examined, which, by position and construction, confirm, with few exceptions, our views of the intention of this window. Our theory indicates also not only a symbol, but an exemplification, of the greatest of christian virtues. We would not, however, be understood as pronouncing authoritatively on the subject, and shall be glad to receive accounts of many more examples of this kind of window.

It is with much satisfaction that the committee is able to announce the publication, under the superintendence of members of the society, of a Description of Kirkstead Church. The long interval between the proposal to publish such a work, and its appearance, has arisen from the difficulty of obtaining information respecting the historical portion of the subject. The committee of editors intended their publication to be not only useful in an architectural sense, but a small contribution towards parochial, and therefore the general, history of the county. From the supposed connection of Kirkstead church with the abbey of the same place, it might be reasonably expected that

materials for the history of the former were in existence. If the committee have not accomplished what they intended, they have done as much as they could. They confidently anticipate that no similar publication will be found to contain a larger amount of practical information in the architectural portions of the work. They will not be supposed to entertain exaggerated views of their own capabilities for the work, when it is mentioned that Mr. Mackenzie, whose beautiful illustrations embellish the volume, was so struck with the general and peculiar character of the church, that he entered into a minute and careful examination of the building, and obligingly forwarded the result of his observations to the society. He has thus contributed to the literary, as well as to the architectural, value of the work. Our ecclesiological readers need not be reminded of his ability in either department.

The committee remember with pleasure the reception given to the society upon the occasion of its general meeting at Lincoln. The city having been long the centre of the episcopal rule, its cathedral, libraries, and the possession of abundant other opportunities for architectural investigation, cannot but render its assistance a question of considerable moment in advancing the cause in hand. The committee, therefore, in expressing their sense of the aid afforded thence by members of the society, trust that their co-operation will become as general in future, as it has been skilful and seasonable in particular instances during the past year.

The donation of the society towards the restoration of Stow Church has led to results, which will prove of much interest to members and others conversant with pursuits similar to theirs. The Rev. G. Atkinson, Incumbent of Stow, who first suggested in a paper (a summary of which is appended) the antiquity and importance of the original fabric, has since applied the sum in effecting further re-

pairs. Our having been instrumental in confirming the view previously taken, and in bringing to light further remains of the ancient building, appears, among other things, to illustrate the advantage of members continuing to direct close attention to the ecclesiastical structures which may exist in their neighbourhood. It is also calculated to encourage our contributions, as funds may permit, upon similar occasions in future.

Members of architectural societies, no less than others, have partaken of the impatient desire for rapid progress so characteristic of the age. The quiet pains-taking accomplishment of their objects, which distinguished the great masters of the science, in whose school they profess to be learners, is uncongenial with that craving for action, or rather the public proofs of activity, which pervades every class of society in the present day. Hence have arisen crude, unprofitable, and inconsistent theories, often as lightly rejected as they have been hastily assumed. To this cause may be owing the apathy and disaffection to architectural pursuits, of uninquiring minds, and the watchful hesitation of others. The Lincolnshire-Society, though not the latest in the field, had the advantage of the experience of earlier societies; and, from the commencement of its operations, acted rather upon the assumption that its members had associated for mutual instruction, than that they were at once invested with the power of communicating knowledge.

A course of such an unobtrusive nature has not, however, been persevered in without the exercise of considerable self-denial. As the knowledge of the correct principles of church architecture increased among the members, it could not but be painful to witness, without censure and public exposure, churches built and restored in the county, in the same sordid and unsubstantial manner which characterised the last and the earlier part of the present

century; sometimes, too, with the miserable affectation of imitating the stone and oak carving of our ancient buildings, in cement and papier machè; or, where economy was not the prevailing idea, to see an unhappy amalgamation, or rather inversion, of architectural styles,—Romanesque, for instance, in the upper part of a building, and late Third Pointed in the lower.

Of the inefficiently restored churches, an instance recently occurred in which the durable materials of the old walls, two feet in thickness with substantial buttresses and stone windows, were deliberately rejected by the builder, and fourteen-inch walls of brick without buttresses, and cottage windows with deal frames, substituted; the leaded open oak roofs of the nave and aisles were replaced by a single slated roof, of very slight deal, ceiled. A portion of the rejected materials have been rescued for church purposes, the remainder awaits the heartless approach of the road surveyor.

The committee have also to congratulate the society upon the collection of books, drawings, rubbings of brasses, &c., made during the year. The works of the Ecclesiological (late Camden), Yorkshire, and Northamptonshire societies have been cordially received, and are deemed an earnest of further intercourse upon common subjects of investigation. The society now possesses a list of rubbings, containing the several subjects, inscriptions, dates, and present localities so far as ascertained, of the brasses from which they were taken. This list it is hoped, from time to time, to increase by further contributions, especially of those found in the churches of this county.

In conclusion, it appears urgently necessary to attempt, upon some extended plan, the efficient guidance of the spirit of church restoration which is now abroad. Sacred architecture, viewed in connexion with its true principles, is wont to elicit the highest emotions of which our nature is capable.

Again, its several developments, from the cathedral to the humble village church, are suited to wants of more absorbing urgency than any other of which we are conscious. They properly consist of fabrics erected in token of penitence, and gratitude, and love. The science must, indeed, be allowed to be at once an incentive and a home of these affections. Thus, then, it refers us, in all its bearings, to the hopes, graces, and duties of our holy faith: and hence, to be content with its classification among secular pursuits, and to regard it merely as a study conferring its own rewards, is but an imperfect praise. Intimately connected as it is with all that is enduring in the obligations, and satisfying to the wants of our spiritual life, it appears in some measure to partake of the nature of a religious duty, the highest privilege, and the most refined enjoyment.

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEE.

Feb. 2, 1846.—*Resolved*—that the following members be appointed to collect materials for the Descriptive Account of Kirkstead:—Dr. Parkinson, *Ravendale*; Mr. Anderson,* *Lea*; Mr. Terrot, *Lincoln*; Mr. Grenville Smyth, Trinity Coll., *Cambr.*; Mr. Eller, *Saltfleetby*.

March 2.—That Mr. Mackenzie be thanked for his valuable communication on Kirkstead Chapel.

May 4.—That the Rev. A. Floyer be appointed additional Secretary; Mr. Eller withdrawing his resignation, with the understanding that he be not called upon to attend the monthly meetings of the committee, except when it may be convenient to himself.

That Mr. Mackenzie's Notes on Vaulting, and on the geometrical figures—the circle, triangle, and pointed oval

* The present Sir Charles Anderson.

(commonly called the vesica piscis), supposed by him and professor Cockerell to rule the proportions of ecclesiastical buildings, be adopted by the committee.

July 5.—That the secretaries be requested to inform the members, by circular, that a general meeting of the society will be held in the County Assembly Rooms, Lincoln, on Thursday the 23rd instant, at twelve o'clock.

August 3.—The treasurer informed the committee that the ten pounds, voted at Lincoln towards the restoration or improvement of Stow Church, had since been paid by him to the Rev. G. Atkinson, Incumbent of Stow.

Notes,
HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL,
On Stow Church.
 BY THE REV. G. ATKINSON.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLATE I.—Page 16.

- Fig. 1.*—Saxon Doorway in the West side of North transept (exterior view).
 2.—Mouldings on a window in the end of the South transept.
 3.—Hood Moulding on the West arch of the tower.
 4.—Saxon Window in the end of the South transept (interior view).
 5.—Ditto (exterior).

PLATE II.—Page 23.

Stow Church—Saxon and Pointed Tower Arches from the chancel.

THE parish of Stow-in-Lindsey, in the diocese and county of Lincoln, is situate about half way between Lincoln and Gainsborough, in the hundred or wapentake of Well, and in the rural deanery of Lawres; it gives names also to the archdeaconry of Stow. The parish Church dedicated to the B. V. Mary is a large and massive cruciform structure, substantially sound, it is hoped, in its condition, though exhibiting too evident marks of neglect and of injury, not merely from the decays of time, but from penurious and barbarous repairs and alterations. The arrangement adopted in these remarks will be *first*, to quote such historical notices of the church as have occurred to the observation of the writer; and *secondly*, to advert to its architectural features with a view to ascertaining the respective dates of the several portions of the present structure; and *finally*, bringing these to bear upon the interesting

question, which has hitherto been considered *not* decisively settled,—whether Stow was not the site, as local tradition affirms, of the cathedral of the bishops of Sidnacester, or Lindsey, in the early Saxon times?

The first mention of Stow (*eo nomine*) is in the earlier part of the 11th century in connection with its church. In 1023 “Alfric Putta or Puttock (as stated in Gibson’s additions to Camden), archbishop of York, when he gave two great bells to Beverley steeple which he had built, and two others to Southwell, bestowed two upon this Stow.” The next notice of Stow, in point of time, appears to be that of the building “of the Church of our Lady in Stow by Eadnoth second bishop of Dorchester and Sidnacester, who presided over the united sees from 1034 to 1050.” Henry of Huntingdon states, that about this time Leofric earl of Mercia, and his wife Godiva,* built the Church of Stow (William of Malmsbury says the *Monastery* of Stow). It is further recorded that Remigius first bishop of Lincoln rebuilt the church, and that Robert Bloet his successor removed the monks from Stow to Eynsham in Oxfordshire. These are all the notices on the subject which the writer has met with.

Upon these statements of our ancient historians, it may be remarked that they cannot be supposed severally to refer to so many different and successive structures: for in that case, as there was a church with a steeple when archbishop Alfric presented the bells in 1023, neither Eadnoth nor Leofric could strictly be the founder; nor can either of them (who were in fact contemporaries), or Remigius, have rebuilt the church altogether anew, as this supposition would involve the extreme improbability, that the church was rebuilt no less than four times within the space of seventy years, *i. e.* from Alfric’s time in 1023, to the death of Remigius in 1092. In addition to this,

* Sister of Thorold, Sheriff of Lincolnshire.

the existing structure, as any competent judge may satisfy himself by examination, is not the work of any one age, but exhibits work of not less than four distinct eras, of which that agreeing with Remigius' time is the latest.

Accordingly it appears, in fact, from the charter of Edward the Confessor to Leofric (a copy of which may be seen in Mr. Stark's Account of Stow, and in Dickenson's History of Newark), that the good earl and countess were not founders of a new monastery at Stow, but benefactors to an already existing one, which bishop Wulwi (or Wulfi, or Ulf,) was then engaged in establishing, the original foundation of which must be referred to his two immediate predecessors Eadnoth and Etheric, whose names are mentioned in the charter. It was in the episcopate of the last named bishop that the bells were given.

With these historical notices we must now compare the general features of the church in an architectural point of view, and see whether we may not be able, from such comparison, to form a probable opinion as to the particular portions of the structure to be assigned to each of those, who are said to have had a hand in the building or rebuilding of this church.

The author of these remarks cannot but feel that, from the necessity of omitting almost the whole of those architectural details which were given in the paper as read at Lincoln, this very important part of the enquiry may appear, to those members who were not present at the meeting, in some measure unsatisfactory and perhaps inconclusive. The space necessarily allotted to this *condensed* report, however, leaves no choice, but their omission, at whatever risk of injury to the argument.

It is, then, manifest to any intelligent examiner of the present church, that no portion of the structure, with the exception of the tower and some pointed windows inserted in the old walls, is of later date than the Norman era.

It has been already remarked that the church presents, to an observer, work of four distinct periods. Reckoning backward as to order of time, these are the Chancel, next the Nave, then the upper part of the Transept, and finally the lower part of the Transept Walls.

I. The Chancel, which, as regards appearance and ornament, is far the best part of the church, is, as I have said, the latest integral portion of the church. This I am disposed to assign to Remigius, for the following *general* reasons:—1. Remigius is the last recorded builder, and the chancel is certainly the last built portion of the church. 2. The style agrees with his time, being early Norman; and there is a string-course precisely the same in ornament with one which occurs in that part of the west front of Lincoln Minster, which is considered to be the work of Remigius. 3. The arrangement of the chancel has evident reference to a conventual establishment,—a stone seat surmounted by sedilia, or stone stalls, running round the whole choir. 4. Remigius is recorded to have changed the *secular priests* of the Saxon establishment for Benedictine monks; and it is probable that he would at the same time improve and embellish the church in correspondence with this change. 5. It is improbable that any extensive or costly works, especially such as had reference to the accommodation of monks, would be done after the time of bishop Remigius, inasmuch as bishop Bloet, his next successor, finally removed the monks from Stow, and the church then became merely parochial. For these reasons I conclude the present chancel to be the work of bishop Remigius, previous to 1092 the year of his death.

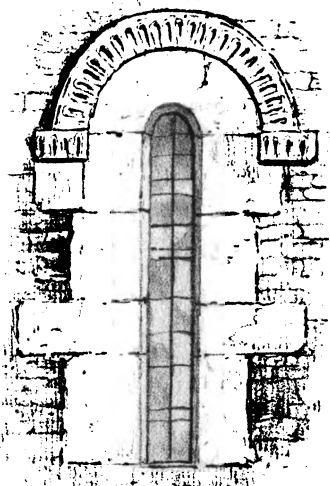
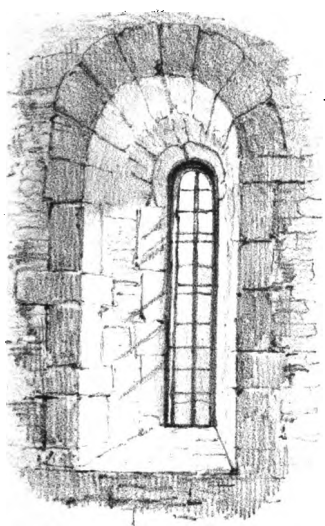
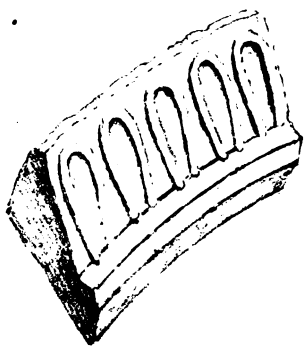
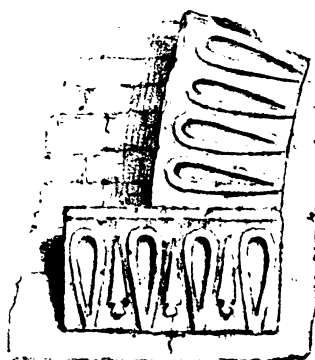
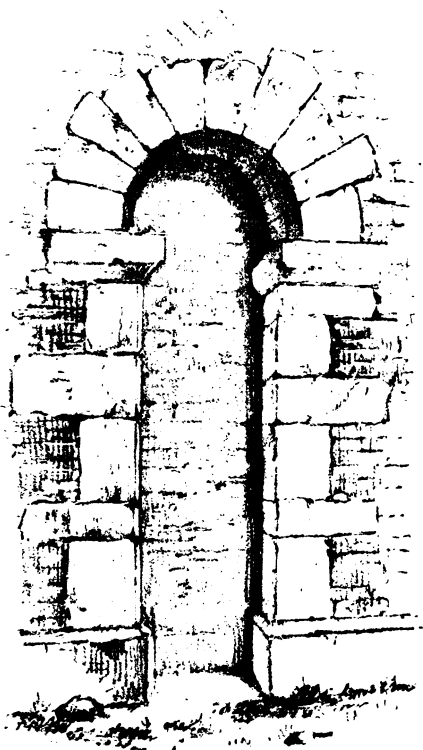
II. The next earlier portion of the church appears to be the Nave: and the next builders before Remigius, according to history, are Leofric and Godiva; with them I class bishop Eadnoth, with whom they were for some years contemporary. This period would extend from A.D.

1034 to 1066, and, except the first six years, was included in the reign of Edward the Confessor. This king had received a Norman education, and manifested throughout very strong Norman predilections; and it is expressly recorded of him, that he begun to build churches in a style unknown before in England, which could be no other than the style prevailing in Normandy. The nave of Stow Church (excepting perhaps the doorways,) is accordingly Norman of the very earliest type, so early, indeed, that we find in it some lingering traces of the Older English style, in the long stones of the window jambs, though regular long and short work no more appears. This would seem to betoken a period of struggle and transition between an older and a newer style, while yet the earlier had not been quite displaced. This would agree well with the reign of Edward the Confessor, during which Eadnoth, Leofric, and Godiva flourished. As they are mentioned in history as the builders next preceding Remigius, and the nave is certainly the part of the church most cognate with the chancel, and appears at the same time to have a certain degree of affinity with the decided Saxon work of the transepts, I am led to conclude the nave to be the work of Eadnoth, Leofric, and Godiva. That it is not the original nave might be concluded from the style alone, as well as from other features, but this has been decisively settled by the excavations round the exterior of the church in 1844, which brought to light the foundations of the older nave walls, where they united with the present transepts, and from which it appears that the original nave was double the width of the present.

III. By this interesting discovery of the foundations of a nave still older than the existing one, which, too, was evidently coeval with the present transepts, inasmuch as they bond one into the other (which those of the present nave do not), we are led further back still for the date of

the present transepts. Upon examination, however, of the structure of the transepts, we find strong evidences that they have been partially rebuilt, and that, in fact, the upper portion (though from different heights,) is of an age posterior to the lower portion all round; both portions, however, agreeing in general style and features, and both exhibiting the acknowledged marks of Saxon work:—that we have, in short, in the transepts a later and an earlier Saxon. Proceeding, by the light of our historical notices, in our backward course, we come to the donation of bells by Alfric in 1023, which was during the episcopate of bishop Etheric. Bells presuppose a steeple, and in this case, the steeple being over the centre of the transept, we must look for Etheric's work in the transept; and as we find that the upper portion of the transept is of later date than the substructure on which it stands, we must presume this portion to be the work of Etheric, who was bishop from 1016 to 1034, in whose time a partial re-edification must have been proceeding, as is manifest from the donation of bells by archbishop Alfric. This part of the church exhibits one perfect window, and two mutilated ones; of the first, which is in the end of the south transept, a view is given (fig. 4, 5); the other two in the north transept are both imperfect, one having lost its head by the insertion of a circular Norman window above it, the other having been cut vertically through the middle in order to make room for a pointed window of Early English date. All these windows have their jambs of long and short work. The quoins at the angles of the transepts, both at the extremities and at the intersection with the nave and chancel, are of very large blocks, but not disposed long and short-wise, and contrast remarkably with the smaller cubical stones of the Norman buttresses, which they touch.

It is now time to consider to what position we have come. From the chancel of Remigius, shortly after the



Norman conquest, we have been led to the nave of Eadnoth, Leofric, and Godiva, shortly before the Conquest; from that, still further back, to the work of Etheric in the upper portion of the transept, previous to the year 1023, and even at this earlier period we find in existence the remains of a still older structure, upon which Etheric must have commenced rebuilding. And it is important to notice, that this re-edification upon the ruins of an older structure, must have been commenced immediately upon the cessation of the Danish ravages, which terminated in the year 1016, when, by the loss of the battle of Assingdon (in which bishop Etheric's immediate predecessor Eadnoth the first was slain,) the Saxons were completely subjugated, and Canute the Dane became undisputed master of the whole realm of England. As the original church was in ruins at this time, and a partial rebuilding commenced as soon as peace prevailed after the Danish wars, we are necessarily led to the conclusion that the Danes must have been its destroyers. The next step in our enquiry would be with regard to the period at which its destruction took place; but here we lose our guide—history no longer lights us on our way,—the very name of the place appears lost, either by oblivion or, as may be thought more probable, by a change of designation having taken place. Here also the question meets us—What could have been the character and use of this church? It appears that it must have been a structure of extraordinary magnitude. The plan of the transept we have, and its dimensions are about 80 feet long by 25 feet wide. The nave must have been twice the width of the existing nave, *i. e.* at least 50 feet wide, its length in proportion, no doubt. The chancel appears to have stood on the same ground as the present, in regard to width, so that the whole structure must have far exceeded in size any ecclesiastical remains which we have of those early times, and

indeed far surpassed what is usually conceded of magnitude to their largest churches. The silence of all historical authorities on the subject of any monastic or collegiate establishment having existed here previous to that founded in the earlier part of the eleventh century by Eadnoth or Etheric, to which Leofric and his countess were benefactors, and the positive testimony that it was *then* founded, must be taken as proof conclusive that the original church could not have been the church of a monastery, since it was, we have seen, in ruins before the monastery was founded. Not having been conventual or collegiate, what could this structure have been but a parish church, or a cathedral? The former supposition cannot be entertained for a moment, when we call to mind what is known of the structure and size of parish churches in Saxon times. We seem therefore, necessarily led to the conclusion that the original church which stood on this site, and of which we have the transept (to a certain height) remaining at the present hour, could be no other than a cathedral church. We have arrived at this conclusion simply by a process of reasoning and deduction from historical notices, which are preserved respecting the church, and from an examination of the structure of the church itself, on the established principles of our ancient ecclesiastical architecture, without borrowing any aid from the acknowledged claim which Stow has to be considered the site of the mother church of the diocese in the earlier Saxon times. Our argument rests entirely upon the impossibility of otherwise accounting for the existence here of a church of such magnitude as we have shown to have existed here, and in fact to have been in ruins, at the very beginning of the eleventh century.

We appear, therefore, to have found the site of a cathedral at Stow; and that the site of a Saxon cathedral has been lost for ages in this immediate neighbourhood, we learn from Camden (to omit other authorities for the sake

of brevity). After describing Stow, Knaith, and Gainsborough, Camden says—"In this part of the county stood formerly the city Sidnacester, once the seat of the bishops of these parts, but this is now so entirely gone that neither ruins nor name are in being."

The recent discoveries which have brought to light the foundations of the destroyed nave, and the peculiar features of that portion of the existing church, apparently coeval with it, viewed by the light of our advanced state of knowledge respecting the constructive features of the several styles of ancient church architecture, have happily supplied the link which was previously wanting in the chain of evidence necessary to identify the exact locality of the Saxon city,—precisely that link, for want of which Camden intimates his inability to settle the question of its site, further than that it was in this part of the county.

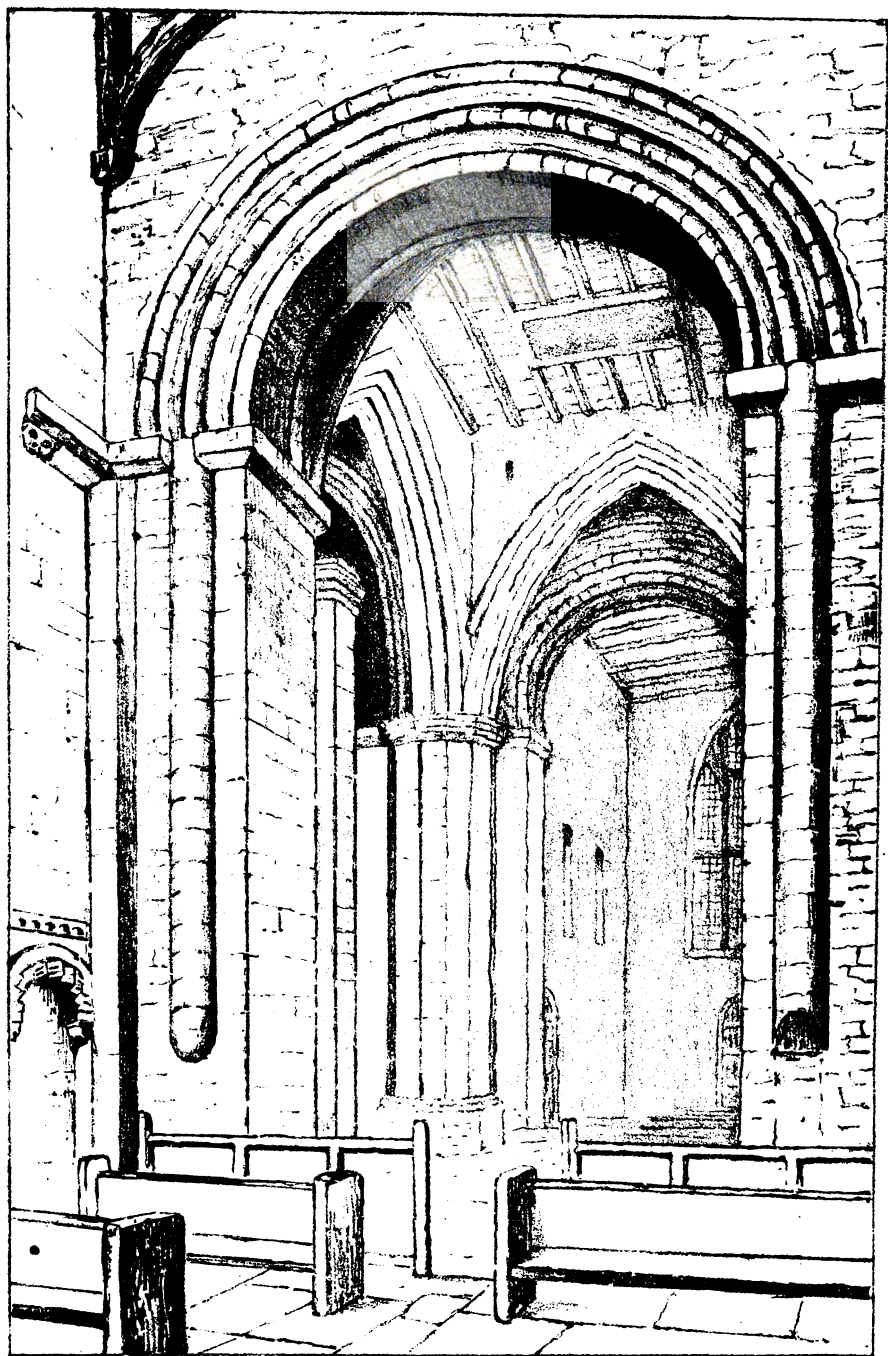
Camden also, as we have seen, alludes to the name of Sidnacester as no longer in being. Perhaps the circumstances connected with the re-edification of the church may lead to a solution of this difficulty also. The first mention of Stow (*eo nomine*), as we have before remarked, is in connection with Alfric's donation of bells in 1023; this was about a century and a half subsequent to the period at which the episcopal succession at Sidnacester terminated. At the time when the name of Stow first occurs, we find the bishops of Dorchester, with which Sidnacester had been united, engaged in founding a monastery, or rather college of priests here, dedicated to S. Mary: from this religious foundation the present name appears to have arisen. "*Stow*," it appears, in Saxon signifies "*a place*;" and thus the name which so long prevailed. Stow Sanctæ Mariæ, or Stow S. Mary, designated simply the place of S. Mary's monastery. This could not, of course, have been the name before the monastery existed. We have, therefore, a place of previous consequence, which appears to have lost its old

name; and we have, on the other hand, an old name for which we want to find a place; and that place, according to Camden, was not far from Stow. We have a parallel to this in the instance of Peterborough. The name of this place, in Saxon times, was Medeshamsted, and there a famous abbey stood. In process of time this abbey, which was dedicated to S. Peter, began to give its name to the town which grew up around it. It began to be called S. Peter's burgh, *i. e.* the town belonging to the abbey of S. Peter, until the old name Medeshamsted fell altogether into disuse, as the old name Sidnacester might do, partly from the destruction of the city, and partly from the prevalence of a new name, *S. Mary's Place*. The founding of a monastery here by the bishops of the diocese, after their ancient seat had lost its importance, and ceased to be the episcopal city, is itself a circumstance deserving of particular regard, as showing the strong interest they felt in the place for some reason or other. Their feelings appear to have been similar to those of their successor bishop Remigius towards Dorchester itself, when, not long after, the see was removed from thence to Lincoln; "for he," says Antony à Wood, "took care that an abbey should be created at Dorchester, least that place should be ruined or sink in oblivion:" and indeed Stow itself, as well as Dorchester, partook of the bounty of Remigius, who is recorded in history as the institutor of the Benedictine monks, and one of the rebuilders of the church.

Another circumstance, showing the ancient and intimate connection of the Saxon bishops, is the extensive possessions here which descended from them to their successor Remigius, as recorded in Domesday Book,—possessions which continued, together with their ancient residence of Stow Park, to belong to the bishops of Lincoln until the surrender of the episcopal estates into the hands of the crown by bishop Holbeach, at the Reformation.

Assuming, then, that the present church of Stow stands on the site, and, as to some portion of it, formed a part of the ancient cathedral of Sidnacester, we may proceed briefly to inquire into the history of that see. It appears, according to Godwin, that the bishoprick of Sidnacester or Lindsey was founded in A.D. 678, about which period the kingdom of Mercia, which had till then been comprised in the single diocese of Lichfield, was divided into five, of which Sidnacester was one. The episcopal line was continued for about 200 years, and then terminated. The cause of its interruption is not expressly recorded, but in all probability it was occasioned by the destruction of the cathedral and city during the ravages of the Danes. William of Malmsbury, in his catalogue of the bishops of Dorchester, after the mention of Leowine, says—"hic est ille qui ambo conjunxit episcopatus," i. e. Dorchester and Sidnacester: and bishop Godwin, under the name of Leofwyn, A.D. 949, states—"unto him the dioces of Sidnacester was also committed (*which had now continued void also 4 score years*), and his see for both, established again at Dorchester." It appears, then, that in the middle of the tenth century Sidnacester had been without a bishop for eighty years: and what could be so likely a cause of this long vacancy as the destruction of the cathedral church, and its lying in ruins all that time, as we have ascertained that it did in fact continue in ruins till the early part of the following century? The commencement of this period of vacancy indicates very probably the time when the cathedral was destroyed. This reckoning back 80 years from 949 would bring us to about the year 870, and it is a very striking and remarkable coincidence, that this was the very year in which "*the great inroad*" of the Danes took place, when they destroyed the monasteries and churches by fire, and laid waste the whole of the eastern counties from the Humber to the Thames. Ely, Peterborough, Crowland,

and Bardney abbies (the last within twenty miles of Stow,) were burnt, and the monks slain. Taking these facts together, we may assign, with the highest degree of probability, the ruin of the cathedral to the year 870. For that the cathedral was ruined is certain, and that fire was the chief agent in the destruction of the original church at Stow is no less certain. Of this so many proofs exist as to place it beyond reasonable doubt. The whole circuit of the lower portion of the transepts bears marks of fire, in the red, blackened, and cracked condition of the walls. The substratum of the churchyard is a mass of burnt stones,—burnt stones are here and there seen in those parts of the church which have been subsequently rebuilt,—and these appearances have been confirmed in a singular and conclusive manner by recent discoveries in the interior of the transept. In digging down to the sill of a very ancient doorway, which had until lately been hidden by plaster, the sill being about two and a half feet lower than the level of the Norman floor, another floor was found composed of mortar or plaster mixed with small fragments of stone. A space of four or five feet square of this floor was laid bare, and partially broken up. At this depth were found several masses of melted lead, and also a short round bar of iron, very much charred and burnt, with small pieces of charred wood adhering, and in a crevice of the wall adjoining was found, and still remains, a mass of cinder which must have run into it while in a state of fusion, as several pieces of plaster are imbedded into it edgeways, and the mass has run into all the crevices of the space as melted metal does into a mould. We are thus led to conclude that the original structure was destroyed by fire during the ravages of the Danes, in or about the year 870. We have also to inquire what portion of the church survived their ravages. Neither the nave, nor chancel, nor the upper part of the transept walls, exhibit any marks of fire, except from the



using again of stones from the ruins in the rebuilding, and all these portions have evidently been rebuilt. The lower part of the transept appears to be the only original portion remaining. The points at which the re-edification commenced are very obvious at all the angles, both at the extremities of the transept, and at the intersection with the nave and chancel, though at unequal heights, the central part of the edifice having stood to a much greater height than at the ends of the transepts. The fact of a rebuilding of the upper part of the transept walls upon the lower, is so obvious to any observer, especially at the angles from the different condition and appearance of the quoins, that I have heard the village masons remark that the superstructure must be of a later age than the lower portion of the walls. The height of the original walls remaining varies from 15 to 25 feet. The mass of all the walls is rubble, the Norman parts having ashlar buttresses of the usual slight projection. The transept has no buttresses, and the quoins of ashlar are composed of very large blocks. It has also a very fine basement, of hewn stone of two courses, which terminates on the nave side at the points where the original side walls joined the transept. The original tower has been destroyed, and another of perpendicular work has been erected, not upon the old arches, but upon new piers and arches erected within the old ones. The old arches, however, have happily been left, and the view of the old and new arches, as shown in the accompanying illustration, is very singular and striking. But from very recent investigations an interest attaches to these venerable arches, such as, it might appear, no other ecclesiastical remains in Britain can lay claim to. The grant of ten pounds, made by the Lincolnshire Architectural Society at the meeting at which this paper was read, towards effecting some improvement or restoration in Stow Church, having been expended in cleaning the ashlar work of the interior from the repeated coats of white and yellow wash which

it had received, has thrown a new light upon their real date. It had been previously ascertained that the piers bear the marks of fire to a considerable height, and consequently that they must have formed a part of the original structure; but the writer of these remarks did not venture to hazard an opinion that the arches themselves are of the same date. The cleaning of these arches has, however, established the interesting fact that they likewise had suffered from the fire, and consequently that they, too, are remains of a structure which was laid in ruins nearly 1000 years ago, and which in all probability dated its erection from the foundation of the see about the year 678, for it would be barely 200 years old when that sad event took place.

The society's grant has led to another interesting discovery, which may be here mentioned. It must be obvious to every intelligent observer, from the vaulting piers which remain in the chancel, that a groined roof formed part of the original design; whether this part of the structure had ever been completed was considered somewhat doubtful. The stripping off the rough plaster and whitewash, however, from the chancel walls above these shafts, has removed the doubt. Not only do the marks of the vaulting appear upon the walls, but it was casually ascertained that the breaches in the walls, occasioned by the destruction of the vaulted roof (which appears to have fallen), have been in part repaired by the moulded arch stones of which the groins were constructed, the moulded part being turned inside. The groin ribs were richly ornamented, some with the zig-zag, and others with a kind of ball or knob, octagonal at the base, but rounded off at the apex on each side of a bold round.

The writer of these notes cannot allow himself to conclude them, without again expressing his sense of the kindness with which they were received by the members present at the meeting at which they were read. In compliance with their request he respectfully submits the substance of what

was then delivered once more to their judgment, and to that of the other members of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society. It is not the writer's wish to maintain any opinion or theory which may appear, on mature investigation, irreconcilable with truth and sound reason. It could not, therefore, be otherwise than a great satisfaction to him, to find that the conclusions, which from long and repeated investigations he had been led to form, were in the main fully sanctioned by so intelligent an audience as he had the honour of addressing them to; and his only remaining wish respecting them is that they may, in however small a measure, tend to advance an object which he has much at heart—the preservation of this venerable structure from further decay and injury; and, if it might be, its restoration to some portion at least of its original stability and impressive solemnity.

Note.

MR. ATKINSON, in a Report subsequently sent to the committee on the beneficial effect of the society's grant, says—"The results to which the grant has directly and indirectly led, are most important. The cleansing of the old piers and arches, which supported the destroyed tower, from the repeated coats of white and yellow wash with which they were overlaid, has established the very important fact—that these piers and arches must have belonged to the original structure, which was destroyed by fire during the Danish ravages, . . . and that these singular and venerable remains cannot be therefore less than 1200 years old. . . . The peculiar moulding on the hood of the tower arch, and on the weathering of a window in the transept, is figured in one of the plates.

"After the scraping and brushing of these arches and piers were finished, the ashlar work in the chancel was proceeded with in the same way; this portion of the church having been partially cleaned before. On the removal of the plaster on the upper part of the wall, the opinion to which the writer had been long inclined—that the chancel had originally a groined stone roof,—was confirmed. It

was found that the breaches in the side walls above the vaulting piers, which would be caused by the fall or taking down of the stone roof, had actually been in part repaired with the moulded ribs of the vault, the moulded face being turned into the inside of the wall.

"Besides these interesting structural discoveries resulting directly from the application of the society's grant, other results of great importance have flowed from it. Divine service having been celebrated in the chancel while the process of cleaning the tower arches was going on, the parishioners expressed their earnest wish that the service might be continued there. Accordingly the floor of the chancel was levelled and lowered to the original depth; the old pews, many of which were superstructures of deal raised upon the old oak open benches, have all been removed; the chancel will be furnished with the latter, fitted up as a temporary measure; two most unsightly galleries, one across the nave, the other under the tower, have been removed, so that now the view of the whole church from end to end is quite open and unobstructed; . . . and all who have seen the church as it now is, and as it was until within the last few weeks, are astonished and delighted with the change it exhibits. . . . In conclusion, the writer trusts he shall not be disappointed in his hope, that the efforts in which the Lincolnshire Architectural Society is engaged, to illustrate and make known Stow Church, may contribute eventually to its restoration."

A Paper

READ

AT THE FOURTH GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

Lincolnshire Architectural Society,

IN THE

Assembly Rooms, Lincoln, July 23, 1846.

BY THE REV. J. K. MILLER,

VICAR OF WALKERBINGHAM, NOTTS.



It is only in fear of the absence of those contributions to the information and amusement of the members of this Association, from which I had hoped to derive benefit, that I venture to engage their attention to anything of so little worth as any remarks of mine on subjects appropriate to this meeting; conscious as I am how much it partakes of presumptuousness to speak at all on Ecclesiastical Architecture, with so very small and superficial acquaintance with it as I possess.

It would, however, be time ill bestowed, and only aggravating one fault by another, to make lengthened apologies for incompetency, which must, after all, screen itself under the kind and indulgent feelings of the company, such as may be presumed to be at all times available, as a capital fund for the needy and distressed, letting *judgment* go by default.

It appeared to me, however, on hastily advertng to the matter, when I became apprehensive that there might be a paucity of more digested and scientifically didactic communications to be offered to the notice of the present meeting,

that it might not fail of *some* profit and pleasure,—how much soever it might lack of *comparative* worth,—to propose to the common attention a few thoughts and impressions of a more popular kind, connected with the subject of church architecture; an interest in *which* I may fairly presume to be the common feeling that gave rise to this society, and that now brings us together on this the fourth general meeting since its institution.

It cannot be without advantage to us all, to enter into some reflection and examination with ourselves, what is the root and permanence of such feeling of interest in church architecture, in our several minds. That it is an interest in mere *architecture* generally, cannot (I think) be maintained, or supposed, by any one of us, whether a subscribing member, or even an accidental attendant at the meetings. It is the connexion of architecture with *the Church*, which gives its specific interest to the proceedings of the society, and forms the bond of association between its members and friends.

Assuming this, I may proceed to remark, that while this our common interest leads us, of course, to desire *information* on the subject of church architecture, and to seek it of those who have made it more especially their study, there is collaterally, a discipline of mind and thought, which each of us may apply to ourselves, and turn to good account in the respective spheres in which we privately move. In short, we may morally improve ourselves, and assist others in doing so, from the direction of our attention to this subject.

Here, I am afraid of appearing to assume a didactic tone and air, which I would fain disclaim, being conscious that I have no title to it, and that it would be highly unbecoming in an obscure stranger, like myself. But perhaps there is something in your several experiences, which will bear me out in the observations that, on almost all subjects, if one could but avoid the accidents of ostensible personal relation,

there would be a capability in *every* one to do some good to others by a frank and unconstrained communion of ideas. I am aware that it is very difficult ground to tread, *practically*, but the *conception* of such good is *not* difficult. It is not difficult to imagine how it may arise. If the peculiar proprieties, which rank and profession and personal qualification and pretension impose it upon us to consult, were removed, and suggestions were conveyable from one mind to another by a process akin to that of the electric telegraph in physical agency, it is very conceivable that we should all learn more, and learn more correctly, free from that drawback of *unbecomingness* to which we are obliged, as things consist, to have regard, so as to avoid the just charge of stepping out of our place, and teaching others while we need to be taught ourselves.

Offering these reflections as something of an apology for what I may further say, I would take leave to suggest to the members and wellwishers of this society, that our interest in church architecture is interwoven with, on the one hand, our *principles*, and, on the other hand, our *taste*.

Neither architecture in its universal bearings, nor *church* architecture in its special department, would be deserving of very deep interest, if it were not that our highest convictions and most solemn persuasions concerning truth, seek to give religion the benefit of every external beauty of form that it is capable of receiving. Our churches, therefore, should reflect, as far as they can be made to do so, the grandeur and grace which belong to our ideas of God's presence, his majesty, his holiness, and his purity. "The beauty of holiness" should pervade our notions of the places where we meet for divine worship. The apostolical injunction concerning "decency and order" should regulate our wishes with regard to the services there offered. And, of course, the shape, and appurtenances, and arrangement of the fabric where we solemnly assemble for the expression of a common

devotion, should offer no contradiction to the feelings which prompt us, in fulfilment of special divine commands, to make such "assemblings of ourselves together" a regular part of the christian life. Whatever *ministers to* solemn reverential feeling should be promoted and established, and nothing wilfully overlooked and disregarded, by which common prayer and praise, from those who have "received a like precious faith" to be embraced and maintained, can be rendered more impressive and affecting.

It will be borne in mind, that we meet in church, in a *consecrated* place, where God has promised to be in a special manner present. And though the most that we can do to make the exterior fitting for such purpose is not to be compared, in value or importance, with the *interior* preparation, which can clothe the most homely room and circumstances with the sanctity of true devotion, yet it is an invidious feeling which would lead us to the depreciation of outward circumstance, by irrelevant comparisons with inward piety. Where every thing exceeding the plainest provision for divine worship *is beyond our power*, that plainest will, doubtless, be accepted, on the principle of the widow's mite; but *following up the same principle*,—as her contribution, or a far greater, would have stood upon a very different footing, and have received a very different judgment, had it been bestowed out of a greater abundance, so, if we were to seek to justify a mean and meagre provision for the celebration of divine service, on the ground that 'God looks to the heart,' while we have, at the same time, the means of adorning his temple as well as of raising it,—there is not the least reason to believe that we should be justifying real simplicity of faith, or, in fact, doing anything else but excusing indifference, or perverseness, or covetousness, by an hypocritical pretension.

These are views to which it would scarcely be reasonable to anticipate any substantive and deliberate opposition. But

when I mention the term "symbolism," it may not improbably awaken something like a feeling of suspicion or repugnance. And there is no question that this principle (so to call it) *may* be carried out to very extravagant lengths; and, I believe, *has* been so, in some instances. Still there are certain main outlines of "symbolism," which are surely to be respected and retained; and for the rescue of which from an afflicting mass of confusion, with regard to church matters, we are indebted to the ecclesiology of these late times. Here, again, is a word which may by some be regarded with a mixture of suspicion—I mean the word "ecclesiology." Yet, surely, by employing the term in a compendious sense, we do not commit ourselves to the extravagances which may perhaps have occurred in connexion with it. Most good things are subject to that kind of extravaganza, or caricature, which is best expressed by the word "crotchets;" a word without a synonym, but one which every body practically understands, and which generally stands for something that confessedly does not deceive, while to the party to whom it is applied is imputed nothing worse than a harmless fancy,—often the excess of something that is good. We need not be committing ourselves to every edition of either "ecclesiology," or "symbolism," while we confess, as I think is justly due, that to 'ecclesiology' we owe the rescue of salutary 'symbolism' from a mass of grievous confusions. Under its salutary features I would specify the relation of the font to the Lord's table, and of the nave to the chancel; together with the adequate exhibition, or manifestation, of the holy table, by the removal of unsightly and improper obstructions. At all events these are *proprieties* to which an unprejudiced devotion will yield a willing assent. It will readily acknowledge the correctness of that religious taste, which would provide for such an arrangement in our churches as is calculated to remind us of

our christian progress and preparation for something more perfect.

To the same source,—of ecclesiology,—we owe the denunciation of galleries, and high, square, close pews. And if no other service than this had been rendered to church feelings and principles by the promoters of that study, it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge an immense obligation to them, on that account. And it is a subject of congratulation in which we may well indulge, that, with all the errors and extravagances which may be chargeable upon individuals following out too incontinently the yearnings of their own peculiar minds, and with all the disadvantages which may have befallen sound church persuasions in consequence, the inclination of the community at large is to a much improved pattern of both exterior and interior church architecture.

I hope I may be stating nothing more than is in accordance with the general feelings and disposition of this company, when I express a hope that we shall consider it to be our common proper purpose to encourage and promote that improved taste in church architecture, and in all accompanying provisions for the suitable worship of Almighty God, which has thus happily gained a footing in the country; and that we shall feel encouraged to proceed steadily and quietly in our course, even though no great or splendid fruits of our endeavours may be presentable for a triumphant appeal to the public.

In what has been said, I have (as will have been observed) been led to use the word “taste” in combination with religious principle. To do so is, indeed, to associate a far lower with a higher; yet the association is surely warranted. There *is* a *taste* in matters of religion as well as in inferior things. The discernment of it will always contribute to distinguish the more from the less perfect among sincere pro-

fessors. It is not a thing to be depreciated, neither is it to be unduly exalted. It is alike an error that 'taste' should either tyrannize, or be rejected. I hope it is not stating anything beyond the truth, if I venture to express a persuasion that part of our moral trial lies in this very thing—that we cultivate *a correct taste* as well in the highest, as in lower concerns. The endeavour is more connected, perhaps, with high objects than is at once apparent. External material embellishments seem trifles, and so they are when the whole analogy of truth is opened out; yet the attention to these matters presently becomes connected with *modesty*, and *humility*, and *self-sacrifice*, and *a regulated submissiveness to what is better than our own first thoughts*. And these, we shall all agree, are *not* trifles; but belong to stages in our progress to that *perfection*, which should, in all things, be before us, as a mark.

Rules,

*Approved of by the Lord Bishop of the
Diocese.*

1. THAT the objects of the society be, to promote the study of ecclesiastical architecture, antiquities, and design;
Objects the restoration of mutilated architectural remains, and of churches, or parts of churches, within the sphere of its labours, which may have been desecrated; and to improve, as far as may be, the character of ecclesiastical edifices to be erected in future.

2. That the society shall bear the title of "the Louth and
Title Lincolnshire Architectural Society."

3. That the society be composed of patrons, president,
Constitution vice-presidents, treasurer, and secretaries; honorary and other members.

4. That new members be proposed by a member of the society, either by letter or personally, at one of the committee meetings; and that honorary members be
New Members elected only on the nomination of the committee.

N.B. The names of candidates for admission be proposed in the following form: "I the undersigned do hereby recommend the following to be a member (or members) of the Louth and Lincolnshire Architectural Society, believing him (or them) to be disposed to aid in its objects.

Names _____ Residence _____
Signed _____"

5. That rural deans, within the sphere of the society's operations, be considered as ex-officio members of the committee, on their signifying their intention to become members of the society.

6. That each member pay ten shillings on his admission,
Subscription and an annual subscription of ten shillings, to be
 due on the first of January in each year.

7. That any member may compound for his admission fee,
 and all future subscriptions, by one payment of five pounds.

8. That the affairs of the society be conducted by a committee composed of the president, vice-presidents, rural deans
Management (being members), two secretaries, a treasurer, and
 not less than twelve ordinary members, (of whom
 five shall be a quorum) who shall be elected at the annual
 meeting, and of whom one-third at least shall have been
 members of the committee of the preceding year.

(a) That the funds of the society shall be under the
 control of the committee, who shall apply the same, first in
 the discharge of the necessary expenses of the society, such
 as the rent of the room, taxes, printing, &c.; and afterwards
 in the purchase of such books, prints, plans, drawings, casts,
 models, and other works or articles, as may be
Application of Funds. deemed of most use to the society.

(b) That the surplus funds of the society shall
 (subject to the reservation and investment by the committee,
 from time to time, of such part thereof as shall by them be
 deemed advisable) be appropriated and applied by the committee,
 towards the restoration of mutilated architectural remains,
 and of churches and parts within the district of the
 society's operations, or to the purchase of working drawings
 required by any member for church work, in which he is directly
 interested, provided a third of the surplus be not exceeded.

(c) That when any grant of money is asked for a particular
 purpose in church restoration, the plan for such restoration
 be submitted to the committee for their approval.

9. That the committee have power to add to their number;
Power of Committee and that they elect out of their body the requisite
 number of secretaries.

10. That the members of the committee in any neighbourhood
 may associate other members of the society with themselves,
 and form committees for local purposes in
Local Committees communication with the central committee.

11. That the society meet for the reading of papers, and the dispatch of ordinary business, in the spring and autumn of each year; that the places of meeting be various, and be appointed by the committee during the preceding half year: and that the autumnal meeting be considered the public annual meeting.

12. That the committee shall meet on the first Monday of every month at two o'clock, and at such other times as may be thought necessary, to transact any business that may come before them: and shall have power to make and amend any bye-laws. All members of the society are admissible to the meetings of the committee, but not to speak, or vote.

13. That each member be allowed to introduce a friend to the ordinary meetings of the society.

14. That donations of books, plans, casts, and drawings, be solicited; and that the committee be empowered to make such additions to the collections of the society as may seem necessary.

(a) That members, desirous that any book shall be ordered, do enter the title and price at the end of the book already provided for records of taking and returning books.

15. That the library, casts, and portfolios of the society be kept in the society's room, Mercer-row, Library, &c. Louth.

16. At each general meeting the following order shall be observed:—

- (1) The minutes of the last meeting shall be read, and matters of business—as communications of presents, books added to the society, &c.—shall be brought forward.
- (2) The papers decided upon by the committee shall be read.
- (3) Any member having remarks to offer on the paper read, or any further communications to make, shall bring them forward.

A
CHRONOLOGICAL CATALOGUE
OF
Rubbings of Brasses

IN THE POSSESSION OF

The Lincolnshire Architectural Society.



Military.

- 1272 } *Distinguishing Features:*—Complete suit of chain
to } mail, with surcoat, ailettes, shield, and sword—
1340 } prick spur: in later examples, the legs and arms
covered with plates of armour—legs generally
crossed.
- 1289 Sir Roger de Trumpington, from *Trumpington*, Camb.,
presented by J. G. Smyth, esq.
- 1302 Sir Robert de Bures, from *Acton*, Suffolk, by the Rev.
F. P. Lowe.
- c.1310 Sir Richard de Buslingthorpe, from *Buslingthorpe*,
Linc. (bust), by the Rev. H. Maclean.
- c.1310 A Bust of a Knight, from *Croft*, Linc.,
and
- c.1320 A cross-legged Knight, from *Pebmarsh*, Essex, by the
Rev. F. P. Lowe.
- 1340 } *Distinguishing Features:*—Conical helmet—camail
to } or tippet of mail—jupon—embroidered belt—
1410 } sword and dagger—plate armour on arms and
legs, and elbow plates and shoulder pieces to pro-
tect the joints—sharp toed sollerets and rowelled
spurs.
- 1361 Sir Philip Peletoot (mutilated), from *Watton*, Herts.,
and
- 1391 Robert Swinborne, from *Little Horkeley*, Essex, by
the Rev. F. P. Lowe.
- c.1395 A Knight, with inscription dated 1550, from *Laugh-
ton*, Linc.
- c.1405 Sir Thomas Massingberd and Lady, with inscription
dated 1553, from *Gunby*, Linc., by Mr. Morton.
- 1408 Sir William Tendring (head bare), from *Stoke by
Nayland*, Suffolk, by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.

1410 } *Distinguishing Features:*—Gorget of plate round the
to } neck—cuirass and taces.
1460 }

c.1410 A Knight and Lady, from *Spilsby*, Linc., by Mr. Morton.

1412 Sir Thomas Swinborne, from *Little Horkesley*, Essex;

1415 Sir John Skipwith, with gorget and jupon, from *Covenham St. Bartholomew*, Linc.; and

1424 Robert Hayton, with camail and taces, from *Theddehorpe All Saints*; by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.

1425 Sir Baldwin St. George, from *Hatley St. George*, Cambs., by J. G. Smyth, esq.

c.1430 A Knight, from *South Kelsey*, Linc., by the Rev. H. Maclean.

1457 Sir John Harpedon, from *Westminster Abbey*, by the Rev. A. Floyer.

1460 } *Distinguishing Features:*—Head usually bare—tassets
to } hanging from the taces, one on each thigh—elbow
1490 } pieces and shoulder plates very large—plate armour complete.

1473 Sir John Say and Lady, from *Broxborne*, Herts., and

1477 Alderman Feld and his son, a knight in tabard, from *Standon*, Herts., by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.

c.1480 A Knight and two groups of children, in tabards, from *Quy*, Cambs., by J. G. Smyth, esq.

1485 Sir William Skipwith and Lady, from *South Ormsby*, Linc., by Mr. Morton.

1490 } *Distinguishing Features:*—Cuirass rounded and pro-
to } jecting—passguards on the shoulders—petticoat
1558 } of mail beneath the tassets—sollerets blunt toed.

1490 Thomas Caple, from *Ledbury*, Herefordshire, by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.

1505 Sir Humphrey Stanley, from *Westminster Abbey*, by the Rev. A. Floyer.

1507 Lord Beaumont, from *Wivenhoe*, Essex, by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.

- 1515 John Langholme, wife, and family, from *Conisholme*,
Linc., by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.
- 1519 Sir Lionel Dymock, from *Horncastle*, Linc. (mural);
and
The same in a shroud; by Mr. Morton.
- 1539 Henry Bures, from *Acton*, Suffolk;
- 1549 Lady Marney and two husbands, in tabards, from
Little Horkeley, Essex;
- 1553 Sir Thomas Heneage, and wife and daughter, in tabard,
from *Hainton*, Linc.; and
- 1557 — Wade, in full armour, with morion, from *Standon*,
Herts., by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.
- 1558 } *Distinguishing Features*:—Cuirass, trunk hose, with
to } overlapping plates of armour.
1625 }
- 1559 John Colby, and
- 1560 John Colby and Alice his wife, both from *Brundish*,
Suffolk, by Rev. E. Smyth.
- 1574 Francis Clopton, from *Long Melford*, Suffolk,
and
- 1614 John Hayward, from *Ledbury*, Herefordshire, by the
Rev. F. P. Lowe.

Ecclesiastical.

Priests in Eucharistical Vestments:—The chasuble,
with the apparel of the amice appearing at the
collar—alb with orphray at the bottom—stole
fringed at the ends—maniple on left arm—some-
times the chalice, or chalice and host, is repre-
sented in the hands.

- 1337 Lawrence Seymour, from *Higham Ferrers*, with rich
canopy of saints, by C. Smyth, esq.
- 1360 Sir Esmound de Brundish, from *Brundish*, Suffolk,
by the Rev. E. Smyth.
- 1432 William Byschopton, from *Great Bromley*, Essex, by
the Rev. F. P. Lowe.
- 1498 Henry Denton, with chalice and host, from *Higham*
Ferrers, by C. Smyth, esq.

- 1527 William Richardson, with chalice, in chasuble and alb only, from *Sawston*, Cambs., by A. W. Franks, esq.
- 1535 Sir Thomas Westeley, with chalice and host, from *Wivenhoe*, Essex, by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.

Priests in Processional Vestments:—The cope, often bordered with saints in niches—almuce round the neck, and surplice—or very rarely the amice, alb, and crossed stole.

- c.1370 William de Fulbourn, from *Fulbourn*, Cambs., by J. G. Smyth, esq.
- 1401 John de Sleford, with magnificent canopy and cope adorned with saints, from *Balsham*, Cambs., by A. W. Franks, esq.
- 1404 Henry de Codyngtoun, with saints on cope, and fine canopy, from *Bottesford*, Leic., by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.
- c.1405 A Priest with saints on cope, from *Boston*, Linc., by Mr. Morton.
- c.1420 John Freman (head lost), from *Bottesford*, Leic., and
- c.1430 A Priest, from *Upwell*, Norfolk, by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.
- c.1430 A Priest in cope, amice, alb, and crossed stole, from *Horsham*, Sussex, by the Rev. A. Floyer.
- 1435 Henry Martin, from *Upwell*, Norfolk, in cope, amice, alb, and crossed stole, by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.
- 1461 Dr. John Blodwell, with canopy of saints, from *Balsham*, Cambs.;
- 1492 William Malster; and
- 1497 William Stevyn, from *Girton*, Cambs.; by A. W. Franks, esq.

Archbishops, Bishops, and Mitred Abbots:—Alb with the orphray—sandals, tunic, dalmatic richly fringed, stole under the tunic, maniple, chasuble, mitre, pastoral staff in left hand, and gloves—archbishops wear the pall, and carry the crosier instead of the pastoral staff—mitred abbots carry the staff in the right hand, or turn the crook in-

wards instead of outwards (but this rule is not universal).

- 1395 John de Waltham, bishop of Salisbury;
- 1397 Robert de Waldeby, archbishop of York; and
- 1493 John Esteney, abbot of Westminster; from *Westminster Abbey*, by the Rev. A. Floyer.
- c.1500 William Calowe, a Benedictine monk, from *Ledbury*, Herefordshire, by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.

Priests after the Reformation:—Generally in academical dress.

- 1561 Dr. John Bill, dean of Westminster, from *Westminster Abbey*, by the Rev. A. Floyer.
- 1632 Dr. Edward Naylor, with wife and family (mural), from *Bigby*, Linc.

Civilians and Merchants.

- 1350 } *Distinguishing Features*:—A tight fitting garment
- to } (cote hardie) buttoned down the front and sleeves,
- 1400 } and sometimes a mantle fastened on the right
- shoulder over it.

- 1361 Alan Fleming, merchant, from *Newark*, Notts.; and
- 1364 Robert Braunche and two wives, from *Lynn Regis*, Norfolk; by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.

These two brasses are Flemish, executed on a large plate covered with very rich tracery and tabernacle work: at the bottom of the one from *Lynn* is a representation of a civic feast.

- c.1380 John de Kyggesfolde and his wife (demi figures), from *Rusper*, Sussex, by the Rev. A. Floyer.
- 1408 Robert Parys and wife kneeling at the foot of a cross, with the Holy Trinity in the head, from *Hildersham*, Cambs., by A. W. Franks, esq.

- 1400 } *Distinguishing Features*:—A long gown with a purse
- to } at the girdle, sometimes a mantle over it—sleeves
- 1540 } tight at the wrist and very loose in the arm are
- prior to 1440—the merchants' mark is often borne
- as a coat of arms—judges wear the coif, a mantle

fastening on the right shoulder, and sometimes a dagger.

1398 Walter Pescod, merchant, under a canopy of saints, from *Boston*, Linc., by Mr. Morton.

1419 William Lodyngton, one of the judges of the King's Bench, from *Gunby*, Linc., by Mr. Morton.

1435 John Heneage and Alice his wife, from *Hainton*, Linc., by J. G. Smyth, esq.

1477 Alderman John Feld, from *Standon*, Herts., by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.

1498 Nicholas Robertson and two wives, from *Algarkirk*, Linc., by Mr. Morton.

1520 William Palmer "with the stylyt," from *Ingoldmells*, Linc., by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.

1540 } After this date the character of the dress is so well
to } known, that no further description seems called
1640 } for.

1553 William Coke with wife and family, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, from *Milton*, Cambs., by J. G. Smyth, esq.

1571 Thomas Glemham, from *Brundish*, Suffolk, by the Rev. E. Smyth.

1587 John Selwyn (keeper of Oatlands Park), with wife and family, from *Walton*, Surrey, by the Rev. A. Floyer.

A plate on this brass represents a man on the back of a stag, plunging his sword into its neck while going at full speed.

1601 John James and family;

1606 William Bence and wife; and

1635 John Bence and wife, from *Aldboro'*, Suffolk; by the Rev. E. Smyth.

Ladies.

1360 } *Distinguishing Features*:—A veil over the head—the
to } wimple covering the neck and coming close up to
1380 } the chin—tight sleeves buttoning from elbow to
the wrist—with lappets hanging from the elbow.

1364 The two wives of Robert Braunche, from *Lynn*.

1380 } *Distinguishing Features:*—A tight fitting spencer
to } trimmed with fur, under a long mantle fastened
1420 } with cords and tassels—the headdress of a square
form, and the hair confined in network—a veil
hanging from the back of the head.

1391 Margeria, lady d'Eresby, from *Spilsby*, Linc., by
Mr. Morton.

c.1400 A Lady, from *Stoke by Nayland*, Suffolk, by the Rev.
F. P. Lowe.

c.1405 Lady Massingberd, from *Gunby*, Linc.

c.1410 A Lady, from *Spilsby*, Linc.

1420 } *Distinguishing Features:*—Headdress of great variety
to } of forms, as square with a veil over it, lunar,
1470 } &c.—in the early part of the period sleeves are
very loose in the arm, and tight at the wrist—the
gown is loose and flowing; the waist very short.

c.1430 A Lady, from *South Kelsey*, Linc., by the Rev. H.
Maclean.

1435 Alice, wife of John Heneage, from *Hainton*, Linc.

1470 } The butterfly headdress is the most usual and charac-
to } teristic mark.
1500 }

1473 Lady Say, from *Broxborne*, Herts.

c.1480 Two Ladies, from *Long Melford*, Suffolk, by the Rev.
F. P. Lowe.

1500 } The kennel or Ann Boleyn headdress is principally
to } worn.
1540 }

c.1520 Elizabeth Skipwith, from *Bigby*, Linc., by the Rev.
H. Maclean.

1537 The countess of Oxford, from *Wivenhoe*, Essex;

1542 Lady Howard, from *Stoke by Nayland*, Suffolk; and

1549 Lady Marney, from *Little Horkeley*, Essex; by the
Rev. F. P. Lowe.

c.1500 A female figure, from *South Ormsby*, Linc., by Mr.
Morton.

1536 A small female figure, from *Linfold*.

- c.1560 Emma Fox and children, from *Aldboro'*, Suffolk, by the Rev. E. Smyth.
 1598 Joan Rysby, from *Bradfield*, Essex, by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.
 16— Elizabeth Carr, from *Pinchbeck*, Linc., by Mr. Morton.
 1612 Ann Dade, from *Tannington*, Suffolk, by the Rev. E. Smyth.
 1632 Lady Mannock, from *Stoke by Nayland*, by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.
 1658 Bridget Rugeley, from *Halton Holgate*, Linc., by Mr. Morton.

Widows are represented with a close hood over their heads, and a plaited barbe or gorget under their chin.

- 1399 The duchess of Gloucester, from *Westminster Abbey*, by the Rev. A. Floyer.
 c.1430 Alice de Bryan, from *Acton*, Suffolk, by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.

Unmarried females are represented with long hair streaming down their backs.

- 1525 Elizabeth Fitzwilliam, from *Mablethorpe*, Linc., by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.

Floriated Crosses.

- c.1480 A cross, standing on a rock rising from the sea, from *Grainthorpe*, Linc., by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.
 c.1500 A small cross to Thomas Bullen, from *Penshurst*, Kent, by A. W. Franks, esq.
 1516 Plain cross, fleury at the ends, for Thomas Burgoyne, from *Sutton*, Beds., by C. Smyth, esq.

Small subjects, either forming part of larger brasses, or used separately:—

The Virgin and Child, from *Algarkirk*, by Mr. Morton.
 The Adoration of the Shepherds, from *Cobham*, Surrey, by the Rev. C. Terrot.

Presents,

Received since November, 1845.

- Transactions of the Cambridge Camden Society, Part 3,
from H. Smyth, esq.
Plates, from the Rev. H. Maclean.
Publications of the Cambridge Camden Society.
The Walsingham Font, from the Rev. H. Fielding.
French's Remarks on the minor Accessories to the Services
of the Church, from the Rev. A. Floyer.
Various Rubbings of Brasses (*see Catalogue*).
Four Sketches of ancient Fonts, from the Rev. J. K. Miller.
Five Drawings, from Dudley Elwes, esq.
List of Monumental Brasses, from the Rev. H. Maclean.

Books, &c., in the Library.

- Instrumenta Ecclesiastica.
Bloxham's Gothic Architecture.
Rose's Lecture on Architecture.
Poole's Characteristics of Christian Architecture.
Rickman's Styles of Gothic Architecture.
Analysis of Gothic Architecture.
Morton's Churches of the Division of Holland.
Markland on English Churches and Sepulchral Memorials.
Glossary of Architecture, and Companion to ditto, 3 vols.
Paget's Tract on Tombstones.
Chancellor Law's Charge.
The Builder.
Archæological Journal.
Reports of various Architectural Societies.
Shottesbrooke Church, Berkshire.
Chapel of S. Bartholomew near Oxford.

- Church of S. Mary the Virgin, Littlemore.
 Church of S. Peter, Wilcote, Oxfordshire.
 Paley's Manual of Gothic Mouldings.
 Working Drawings of Open Seats, Standards, &c. 14 sheets.
 Knight's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, 2 vol. roy. fol.
 A large Album of Drawings.
 Publications of the Cambridge Camden Society.
 The Walsingham Font, large folio.
 French's Remarks on the minor Accessories to the Services
 of the Church.
 Planchè's British Costume.
 Paley's Churches round Cambridge.
 Bowman's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Great Britain.
 Willis's Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages..
 Nicholson's Principles and Practice of Architecture, 3 vols.
 Oliver's Ecclesiastical Foundations on the Witham.
 Sketch of Welbourne Church.
 Two Drawings of Woodhall Church.
 History of Belvoir Castle.
 Willis's History of Winchester Cathedral.
 A List of Monumental Brasses.
 A Memoir of Dorchester Church.
 Mr. Petit's Remarks on Architectural Character.

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THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON,
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Robinson, Rev. John, Faldingworth near Rasen, RURAL DEAN.

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Smyth, Rev. W., Elkington Hall near Louth, v.p.

Smyth, H. Esq.

Smyth, Rev. Edmund, South Elkington near Louth, v.p., R.D.

Smyth, Grenville, Esq.

Smyth, Christopher, Esq.

Stockdale, Rev. J. Misterton, Bawtry.

Terrot, Rev. C., Wispington near Horncastle.

Turnor, Christ., Esq. M.P., Stoke Hall near Grantham, v.p.

Umpleby, Rev. J. C., Yarbro', Louth.

Vyner, Rev. W. P., Withern, Alford.

Waite, Rev. J. D., Louth.

Walters, Rev. Nicholas, Stamford, RURAL DEAN.

Wayet, Rev. West, Pinchbeck near Spalding.

Welby, Sir William, bart., Denton House near Grantham, v.p.

Welby, G. E. Esq., M.P., Newton House near Falkingham, v.p.

Wetherall, Rev. Augustus, Flixboro', Brigg.

Whateley, Rev. W., Owersby near Market Rasen.

White, Rev. John, Harlaxton, Grantham.

Whitehead, Rev. G. D., Honorary Canon Lincoln Cathedral.

Wilson, James, Esq., Louth, snc.

Wilkins, Ven. Archdeacon, Southwell, v.p.

Wilkinson, Rev. J., West Butterwick, Bawtry.

Yard, Rev. G. B., Wragby.

Yorke, J. W. Esq., Walmsgate Hall, Louth.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS from Nov. 26, 1845, to Nov. 17, 1846.

RECEIPTS.

1845—6.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last year	66	13	5
Annual Subscriptions.....	31	5	0
Entrance Fees of Annual Subscribers	12	0	0
Composition of Life Members	25	0	0

EDMUND SMYTH,
Treasurer.

£134 18 5

EXPENDITURE.

1846.	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 5, Mr. Bowden for casts	0	14	0
Jan. 5, Paid Secretary on account	1	0	0
Feb. 9, Mr. Foster's bill for bookcase, &c.....	21	2	6
Ap. 6, Mr. Mitchell's bill	0	15	0
Mr. Jackson, for printing, &c.	8	4	8
Jul. 30, Donation to Stow Church	10	0	0
Aug. 3, Room and expenses at Lincoln, July 23..	2	11	0
31, Mr. Mackenzie's bill for Lithographs of Kirkstead Church.....	31	4	0
Oct. 5, Six copies of Woodhall Church ..	0	12	0
Error in Curator's account last year	0	2	0
Messrs. Hullmandell & Walton's bill ..	3	17	0
Mr. Edwards, for books, printing, advertis- ing, stamps, postage, carriage, &c.....	35	6	0
Firing and Curator	3	0	0
Mansion House and fitting up.....	1	0	0
Balance in hand	15	10	3

£134 18 5

THE
FOURTH REPORT
OF
The Lincolnshire Society
FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF
Ecclesiastical Architecture.

M DCCC XLVII.

PRINTED FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY,
A.D. M.DCCC.XLVII,
BY
WILLIAM EDWARDS, IN THE CORN-MARKET,
LOUTH.

Report,

*Adopted at the General Anniversary Meeting
in Louth, Nov. 30, 1847.*

LORD MONSON IN THE CHAIR.



THE objects of the society being now generally known in the county, and the soundness of its principles admitted, it has been thought advisable to confine the notice of its transactions during the past year to the following brief summary.

At the general anniversary meeting of the society in the month of November of last year, Sir Charles Anderson as chairman addressed the meeting in explanation of the objects of the society, recommending that they should continue to be of as practical a character as possible. Sir Charles afterwards read a paper containing strictures upon several instances of church-restoration in this and other counties during the year.

The Rev. F. P. Lowe read a paper, historical and descriptive, on Monumental Brasses, illustrating his remarks by references to the rubbings of brasses in the possession of the society. Mr. Lowe subsequently drew up a Chro-

nological Catalogue of the "society's rubbings, which was printed by his permission in the report of last year.

A general meeting of the society was held in Lincoln on the 21st of July 1847, the Rev. the Chancellor of the cathedral in the chair. Sir Charles Anderson read an elaborate and interesting Paper on the Cathedral, which he illustrated by drawings of the various portions of that noble church. A conversation then ensued relative to the best mode of obtaining a view of the north side of the cathedral. Some large coloured drawings of Stow church were exhibited by Mr. Atkinson the incumbent.

The operations of the committee at its monthly meetings have been limited to the ordinary routine of business. In the various plans for church-building and restoration, which have been submitted to the committee for its opinion, considerable improvement has been discerned. It is hoped, however, that a more rigid attention to suitable church arrangement, will in time prevail.

The sale of the Architectural Description of Kirkstead Church proceeds satisfactorily; though the committee learns with regret, that the delivery of copies to original subscribers has been in some instances delayed. An application to *Mr. Parker of Oxford*, the publisher, or to the *Rev. I. Eller*, Hon. Sec., or to *Mr. Edwards*, the society's bookseller, *Louth*, will produce the desired result.

The committee may be excused mentioning, that as but little expense was incurred in advertising the work, it is hoped the members of the society will exert themselves to procure a sale of the remaining copies.

Some additions, literary and artistic, have been made to the society's collection of notices and drawings of ecclesiastical buildings in Lincolnshire, chiefly by the Rev. Charles Terrot of Wispington.

The treasurer, the Rev. Edmund Smyth of South Elking-

ton, has represented to the committee that there is a large arrear of annual subscriptions. The committee begs to remind the members of the following rules.

6. That each member pay ten shillings on his admission, and an annual subscription of ten shillings, to be due on the first of January in each year.

7. That any member may compound for his admission fee, and all future subscriptions, by one payment of five pounds.

(a) If any member's subscription be in arrear for one year, he may be removed from the society, after due notice, at the discretion of the committee.

(b) No member shall be considered entitled to his privileges as a member, whose subscription is in arrear.

At the General and Anniversary Meeting of the Society, on Tuesday Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, in the Mansion-House, Louth,

Present—

The Right Honorable Lord Monson *in the chair*, the Hon. and Rev. R. Cust, the Revs. W. Smyth, E. Smyth, E. F. Hodgson, C. Terrot, E. W. Hughes, F. P. Lowe, F. C. Massingberd, H. Fielding, J. C. Umpleby, J. Otter, J. M. Phillips, P. Dobson, J. D. Waite; the Mayor of Louth; M. H. Bloxam, Lewis Ffytche, J. Wilson, esqrs.

Lord Monson was requested to take the chair on the motion of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cust, seconded by the Rev. W. Smyth.

Mr. Eller read the Report of the proceedings of the society during the past year, which was adopted.

At the request of the chairman Mr. Bloxam read a paper on Churchyard Monuments, which he illustrated by drawings of existing remains.

Mr. Massingberd, seconded by the Rev. W. Smyth,

moved the thanks of the society to Mr. Bloxam for his paper, and requested that he would allow it to be printed in the society's report, which was acceded to.

Mr. Eller read a paper on the origin, progress, and present aspect of the Architectural Movement. On the suggestion of Lord Monson, the thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Eller for his paper, and for his services as secretary.

It was resolved—that a special meeting of the society do take place in Louth on Monday next, for the purpose of auditing the society's accounts.

MONSON, Chairman.

The thanks of the society were voted to Lord Monson for presiding, and to the Mayor of Louth for the use of the Mansion-house.

Taunton Church presented by Sir Charles Anderson, and one or two other books have been presented during the year.

[7]

A PAPER

ON,

Churchyard Monuments.

READ AT

THE GENERAL ANNIVERSARY MEETING

OF THE

Lincolnshire Architectural Society,

IN

The Mansion-House, Louth, Nov. 30, 1847,

BY MATTHEW H. BLOXAM, ESQ.



ALTHOUGH, in by far the greater number of the cemeteries which surround our churches, we find no tombstones or sepulchral memorials of an earlier date than the seventeenth century, and we may be thereby led generally to imagine that, prior to that period, or at least anterior to the Reformation, mediæval sepulchral memorials were confined to and contained within the walls of our churches; we find, on investigation, the fact to be otherwise,—that churchyard monuments are more ancient than those in churches, and that, from a very remote era down to the Reformation, a series of these sepulchral memorials can be traced, most of which possess some feature or peculiarity of design, which serves to distinguish and point out their age. In some districts, indeed, where for lack of stone, sepulchral memorials of wood even at the present day prevail, the perishable quality of the material will alone account for the absence of ancient monuments.

We find in some of the ancient illuminated manuscripts of the middle ages, in which illustrations of the *Officium*

Sepultura, or Burial Office, appear, delineations of burials in the churchyard or cemetery garth, in which sepulchral memorials, which then appear to have been common, are scattered about. These are shown to have consisted of small gable-headed crosses placed at the heads of graves, whilst the churchyard cross¹ is distinguished by being of a much larger size and of a different character. A gable-headed or penthouse roofed cross, similar to those formerly set up as sepulchral memorials, is represented in some ancient stained glass in the east window of the lady chapel, S. Mary's church, Warwick. Most of this description of monument were probably of wood, and perishable in a few years; some, formed of stone, still remain, and afford valuable examples for imitation.

But besides headstone crosses, we occasionally meet with other monuments in our churchyards of ancient date, such as coped coffin stones with crosses in relief on the surface, flat coffin stones with crosses raised in relief or incised, and high tombs with the sides covered with quatrefoil compartments and panel-work: those of the two former kind being referable chiefly to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the latter to the fifteenth century, when the coffin-shape form of the monument was superseded by the form of the parallelogram.

From the seventh century we may clearly trace the custom of placing a cross near to, or at the head or foot of, a grave: and S. Cuthbert, who died at Farn A.D. 688, on his death-bed gave directions that his body should be buried close to a cross he had previously erected.

We have it also on record that the body of Acca, bishop of Landisfarne, who died A.D. 740, was buried on the east side of the church of Hexham, and that two stone crosses covered with sculpture were set up over his grave, one at the head, the other at the foot: on the headstone cross was cut an inscription to indicate he was buried at that place.

In the church of Hexham, lying loose, is the fragment of a cross, apparently sepulchral, and not improbably one of those set up over the grave of Acca. It is covered with knot-work rudely sculptured, and the fragment is one foot three inches long, eight inches wide, and five inches thick.

In the churchyards of Cumberland and Cornwall, and in those of Wales, are several obeliskal-shaped crosses covered more or less with scroll-work foliage, braids and knot-work, and figures rudely sculptured in low relief, with the cross at the top generally disposed within or over a circle. Some of these crosses, bearing runic inscriptions, are much defaced. They are also to be met with in other parts of the country; and although all may not have been sepulchral memorials, there can be no doubt but that some certainly were, especially where two or more are found in the same churchyard, as at Llanbadarn fawn near Aberystwith, South Wales. These crosses are, I think, as early (if not earlier) as the twelfth century.

The indefatigable Leland, who has preserved much from oblivion, and who wrote his itinerary in the reign of Henry VIII, speaking of Ripon, says "one thing I much noted; that was three crosses standing in row at the east ende of the Chapelle Garth. They were things *antiquissimi operis*, and monuments of sum notable men buried there." And elsewhere, treating of Durham, he observes "In the sanctuary, or holy churchyard or sanctuaries of Dureme, be very many ancient tombes. It standith on the south side of the minister; and at the hedde of one of them is a crosse of a 7 fote longe that hath had an inscription of diverse rows yn it, but the scripture cannot be read. Sum say that this crosse was brought out of the holy church-yarde of Lindisfarn Isle."

This last cross noted by Leland was, in his time, supposed to have been that recorded as set up by Ethelwold ninth bishop of Lindisfarn, who succeeded to that see A.D. 724,

over the remains of S. Cuthbert, which had been removed to that cathedral. It was of stone somewhat ornamented, and on it was inscribed his name. The top was broken A.D. 793, when the Danes devastated the church of Lindisfarn; but the fractured pieces were afterwards joined and fixed together with lead, and this cross was, subsequently, carried about with the body of S. Cuthbert, until the latter was deposited in its last resting place, when it was set up in the cemetery at Durham.

In the churchyards of the Isle of Man are several ancient headstone sepulchral crosses, more or less covered with involuted knot-work, braids, and other sculptured accessories; and many of them bear runic inscriptions, which, from the nature of the stone—a kind of slate, are as perfect as when first cut. These crosses are probably of various dates, from the eighth to the twelfth century. I do not think that any of them are later. Some of these memorials consist of a circular stone on a stem, with the cross sculptured on the face of the circular head.

It is much to be wished that some Anglo-Saxon scholar, conversant with Runes, would turn his attention to and explain the inscriptions on these ancient monuments.

In some of the churchyards in Kent, are remaining some of the most simple headstone crosses that can be imagined. They consist of a circular stone nine or ten inches in diameter, and three or four inches thick, on a stem of the same thickness, about four inches wide and of the same height above the level of the ground, a cross being simply formed by vertical and transverse incised lines on each side or face of the circle.

In the churchyards of Chartham, Godmersham, and Goodneston, Kent, are headstone crosses of this description, and more, I think, are likely to be found in the churchyards of that particular district.

Headstone sepulchral crosses in form similar to these,

with the figure of the cross incised or raised in relief on the face of the stone, but of varied design, have been within the last few years discovered in excavations made near to the site of the Priory church, Kenilworth, and within the precincts of the church and churchyard of Bakewell, Derbyshire. Most of these simple memorials I apprehend to be of the twelfth or thirteenth century, though there is no sufficient reason why they should not be of later date.(a)

In the churchyard of Church Hanborough, Oxfordshire, are two small gable-headed crosses, one standing fourteen and the other sixteen inches in height. These are very similar in form to the crosses we find delineated in illuminated manuscripts in illustration of the burial rites. From some peculiar features in the fashion of these crosses at Church Hanborough, I should imagine them to be of the fifteenth century.

In Detling churchyard, Kent, is an elegant sepulchral cross of the fifteenth century, similar in design to some we find at the apex of the gable of a church, the sides being foiled or cusped. The fragment of a sepulchral cross nearly similar in design, with an inscription running up the stem is, or lately was, preserved in the church of S. Martin at Canterbury.

A modern headstone cross somewhat similar in design was, I believe, set up in the churchyard of Brixton in the Isle of Wight, by one, since a prelate of our church, the present bishop of Oxford, at the head of the grave of his daughter.

Sepulchral crosses, though not exactly headstone crosses, prevailed very generally in some districts in this country throughout the seventeenth century, as in churches in Brecknockshire, South Wales. These crosses are floriated and raised in very low relief on flat sepulchral slabs. In the Priory church, Brecon, a large portion of the pavement

(a) See Note, page 15.

consists of sepulchral slabs bearing crosses of different dates, from the latter part of the sixteenth to the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Headstone crosses are again becoming prevalent in our cemeteries, and several have been set up in different churchyards in Warwickshire and elsewhere.

Of the other classes of ancient sepulchral monuments remaining in our churchyards, and which appear to have been originally placed there, I shall first instance coped coffin stones, bearing in relief on the surface a simple floriated cross with a long stem. These appear to be numerous in particular districts, as in the north of Northamptonshire, in Huntingdonshire, and in Rutlandshire. When I call them coffin stones, I do not mean to imply that they have in all, or even in most, cases been covers to stone coffins, but that they follow the form of the ancient mediæval stone coffin, gradually narrowing in width from the head downwards, though sometimes very little so. They are frequently found in the churchyards of the districts I have mentioned, removed from their original position, and used as coping stones to the churchyard walls, as at Caistor, Northamptonshire, and Lydington, Rutlandshire. Sometimes a cavity or mortice appears at the head and foot of these coped monuments, as if to admit of the stems of an upright head and foot-stone cross. An instance of this occurs in the churchyard of Cotterstock, Northamptonshire. Though the head of the cross sometimes varies in design, there is a general similarity of character in this kind of monument; and there is also about the middle of the stone, and proceeding from the stem, a singular ornamental accessory, which I can no otherwise liken than to the classical representation of the lightning upheld in the right hand of Jupiter Tonans. This is so common a representation on memorials of this class, that I have been long puzzled in my endeavours to ascertain its meaning, for I believe it to have

been symbolical; and undoubtedly there was much of christian symbolism in the mediæval sepulchral monuments, as there was of pagan symbolism in those of post Reformation date. I can offer but a bare, perhaps a far-fetched and fanciful, conjecture in explanation. I think this figurative design may have symbolised the "very True Light of the World." These coped monumental stones, somewhat diversified as to the design of the sculptured accessories, continued to the fourteenth century, there being two such in Bredon churchyard, Worcestershire, of that period.

Coffin-shaped slabs, flat on the surface, with floriated crosses raised in low relief, or incised, formed, during the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, another class of churchyard monuments: many such were found at Bakewell in Derbyshire, and are preserved in the porch of that church. Some such were also discovered, a few years ago, on the site of the cemetery garth of the priory at Kenilworth in Warwickshire, where they were placed over the graves of the monks who were there buried simply in their cowls, without any coffins either of wood or stone. In the churchyard of Lydington, Rutlandshire, some of these flat stones serve as coping to the churchyard wall, and the design of the cross on some of them evinces such to be of the thirteenth century, whilst the detail of others fixes such to be of the fourteenth century.

But in the fourteenth century we observe the introduction into our churchyards, of what Leland calls "high tombs," but which, amongst us, have been indiscriminately designated as table monuments and altar tombs. I think, however, that Leland's designation is the more appropriate. These monuments are of more frequent occurrence in the fifteenth century, and prevailed in some districts more than others. But as it was a somewhat costly monument, we seldom find more than one, or two at the most, in any churchyard: and again, in some districts, we find them of

more frequent occurrence than in others, as in Somersetshire at Kingston Seymore, Glastonbury, and East Harptree; in Northamptonshire, at Thrapston, Corby, and Rothwell; in Oxfordshire, at S. Giles', Oxford, at Church Handborough, and at Combe, at this latter place there are two.

These tombs are either panelled at the sides, or, what is a more general fashion, covered with sunk quatrefoils, which are sometimes placed within circles, occasionally each quatrefoil contains a four-leaved flower. An early specimen of this, apparently of the fourteenth century, occurs in Sutton Courtney churchyard, Berkshire. A very late panelled high tomb of this description is in Dorchester churchyard, Oxfordshire, there being upon it an inscription bearing the date of 1634.

In the churchyards of Somersetshire and elsewhere are some very plain high tombs without ornament, the covering slabs of which are very large, projecting considerably over the sides of the tombs, and are six inches in thickness, with the under edges chamfered, and are, with the exception of the five crosses on the surface, exactly similar to the ancient altar slabs, most of which will be found to be of that thickness, with the under edges chamfered in like manner. Although on first appearance we may be led to consider these tombs to be not earlier than the seventeenth century, which many of them probably are not, some undoubtedly are more ancient, and a tomb of this description in Tunstall churchyard, Kent, has an engrailed cross at the end, of a fashion, which fixes the tomb to be of the fifteenth century. Attention ought always to be paid to the mouldings of, or manner in which, the covering slabs of these plain tombs are designed.

There is another description of churchyard monuments, if it may be so called, in the sepulchral arches, mostly of the fourteenth century, found in the external walls of some of our churches: but on these I shall not now dwell, neither

shall I do more than just allude to the weather-worn sepulchral effigies which are sometimes found in our churchyards, and which do not appear to have been removed from out of the churches, as at Brighton, Northamptonshire; Brailes and Stonely, Warwickshire; and Halesowen, Worcestershire.

I do not know whether there exists in any of the churchyards of Lincolnshire, a county which contains more valuable remains of ecclesiastical architecture than perhaps any other county in the kingdom, ancient tombs or monuments such as those I have described. If such exist, they ought to be brought to light. They afford valuable models for imitation, especially at the present time, when, generally speaking, in the selection of memorials of the dead, the most miserable taste prevails. But a transition has already commenced, and although for want of a knowledge of the existence of ancient models, the designs for modern headstone crosses appear to have been taken from the crosses on the gables of our churches, exhibiting the cross over the circle instead of confining it to within the circle, we shall have better exemplars, as investigation increases; and by degrees the profuse introduction of pagan symbolism with which the tasteless tombstones and monuments of our cemeteries are at present too frequently adorned, or rather perhaps disfigured, will be supplanted at least in a great degree by the exhibition of the visible and ancient token of our christian faith, the very sign of which, as our church teaches us, was had in reverend estimation (for ought that is known to the contrary) even in the time of the apostles.

Note, by the Secretary.

Page 11.

(a) During the reading of his paper, Mr. Bloxam exhibited to the meeting the fragment of a headstone, which had been pointed out to

him that morning only, as having been imbedded in the old walls of the now beautifully-restored church of South Elkington. On one side is a simple cross within a circle; on the reverse a cross pattee. It may not be amiss to notice in this place the gratification expressed by several of the members in having their able and excellent coadjutor Mr. Bloxam among them for the first, but it is hoped, not the last time. The members of the society will be glad to learn, that a new edition of the *Monumental Remains* is in the press. It is admitted by competent judges, that the earlier edition was the most comprehensive and elaborate piece of research upon the subject, which had ever been published. Mr. Bloxam has, however, availed himself of the progressive discoveries, which the inquiries of himself and others have brought to light: and the forthcoming edition will be rich in additional matter and appropriate illustrations.

Officers

APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1847—8.

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THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL BROWLOW,
LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, K. G.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON,
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 Otter, Rev. J., Ranby, *m.c.*
 Ousby, Rev. Robert, Kirton.
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 Parkinson, the Rev. Dr., Raven-
 dale, *v.p.*
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 Pooley, Rev. J. H., Scotter.
 Pretymán, Rev. G. T., Lincoln.
 Pretymán, Rev. R., Lincoln, *v.p.*
 Pretymán, Rev. G., Carlton.
 Pye, Henry, esq., Louth.
 RUTLAND, His Grace THE
 DUKE of, K.G., *patr.*
 Rawnsley, Rev. H., Halton.
 Richardson, Rev. E., Oxcombe.
 Rigg, Rev. G., Lincoln.

Robinson, Rev. G., Irby.
 Robinson, Rev. J., Faldingworth
 Schneider, Rev. H., Carlton-
 Scroop.
 Sheffield, Rev. C., Burton Stather
 Shepherd, Rev. S., North Som-
 ercotes, *m.c.*
 Shepherd, Rev. T., Clayworth.
 Simpson, Rev. W. H., Faldingham
 Smyth, Rev. William, Elking-
 ton Hall, *v.p.*
 Smyth, H. esq.
 Smyth, Rev. Edmund, South
 Elkington, *v.p.*, *treasurer.*
 Smyth, Grenville, esq.
 Smyth, Christopher, esq.
 Stockdale, Rev. J., Misterton.
 Terrot, Rev. C., Wispington, *m.c.*
 Turnor, Christopher, esq. M.P.,
 Stoke Hall, *v.p.*
 Umpleby, Rev. J. C., Yarbrow.
 Vyner, Rev. W. P., Withern, *m.c.*
 Waite, Rev. J. D., Louth, *m.c.*
 Walters, Rev. N., Stamford.
 Wayet, Rev. West, Pinchbeck.
 Welby, Sir William, bart., Den-
 ton House, *v.p.*
 Welby, G. E. esq. M.P., Newion
 House, *v.p.*
 Wetherall, Rev. A., Flixboro'.
 Whateley, Rev. W., Owersby.
 White, Rev. John, Harlaxton.
 Whitehead, Rev. G. D., Lincoln.
 Wilson, James, esq., Louth, *sec.*
 Wilkins, Venerable Archdeacon,
 Southwell, *v.p.*
 Wilkinson, Rev. J., Butterwick.
 Wray, Mr.
 Yard, Rev. G. B., Wragby.
 Yorke, J. W. esq., Walmsgate
 Hall.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS from Nov. 17, 1846, to Nov. 30, 1847.

RECEIPTS.

1847.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last year's account	15	10	3
Entrance fees of annual subscribers	1	10	0
Composition of life members	20	0	0
Annual subscriptions, donations, &c.	39	3	1

EDMUND SMYTH,
Treasurer.

£76 3 4

EXPENDITURE.

1847.	£.	s.	d.
Rent of the society's room, two years....	22	0	0
Windows cleaning, two years	0	3	0
Expenses at the Lincoln meeting.....	0	14	0
Manchester card, and cost of the post-office order	0	10	6
Mr. Edwards, for books, printing, advertisements, stamps, postage, carriage, &c... 32	32	1	0
Use of the Mansion House, and cost of fitting up	1	5	0
Balance in the treasurer's hands..	19	9	10

£76 3 4

THE
FIFTH REPORT
OF
The Lincolnshire Society
FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF
Ecclesiastical Architecture.

M DCCC XLVIII.

PRINTED FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY,
A.D. M.DCCC.XLVIII,
BY
WILLIAM EDWARDS, IN THE CORN-MARKET,
LOUTH.

Report,

*Adopted at the General Anniversary Meeting
in Louth, Oct. 17, 1848.*

THE REV. F. C. MASSINGBERD

IN THE CHAIR.



THE committee, in presenting their fifth annual report, cannot but congratulate the society on the prosperous state of their affairs.

The usefulness of the objects which the society has in view are now generally acknowledged, its position every day becomes more assured, and its influence more widely extended.

In consequence of the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Lincoln, in which so many of our members were interested, it was judged expedient to dispense with the general meeting of the society usually held during the summer. It will be for the society to determine to-day, at what time and in what place the next general meeting will be held.* Whenever it takes place, we hope to find that the stimulus given to antiquarian research by the presence of the Archæological Institute in our county, has not been transient, but productive of lasting benefit. Of its immediate fruits we are entitled to point to two, which will,

* It was determined that the next general meeting of the society should be held at Gainsbro', the time when being left for the committee to decide hereafter.

we hope, come to maturity. With regard to one of them—the restoration of Stow church, which has been brought forward under high auspices, it will always be a subject of congratulation to us that the interesting discoveries, which have mainly suggested this restoration, were the result of a pecuniary grant voted at one of our meetings. As they have been fully detailed on a former occasion, in an interesting paper by Mr. Atkinson, which is printed with the report for 1846, it is unnecessary to make further mention of them here. The second result to which we look forward from the visit of the institute is, the replacing the very bad stained glass in the east window of the minster, with the very best that can be procured. The committee are ready to receive subscriptions for this purpose, and have issued circulars to that effect. The Dean and Chapter have headed the list with a munificent donation of £250, which act of liberality will, it is hoped, be met in a like spirit by the county in general. The committee recommend so excellent a work to the especial attention of the members of the society.

The removal of Mr. Eller from this neighbourhood, and the continued ill health of Mr. Floyer, have deprived the committee of the services of two very efficient secretaries. The committee cannot make this announcement without feelings of the deepest regret. To the unremitting exertions of the one we are indebted for the very foundation of the society, and its present flourishing condition; while the other has earned the respect and admiration, not only of this society, but of all churchmen, by the zeal and liberality with which he is always ready to promote every good work. The committee take this opportunity of expressing their deep sympathy with Mr. Floyer under the affliction with which it has pleased God to visit him.

The committee has endeavoured to extend the usefulness of the society by the appointment of local secretaries.

We are assured that those gentlemen who have kindly undertaken the office, will exert themselves to form a medium of communication on the part of those who may be desirous of availing themselves of the advice of the committee, in their respective neighbourhoods, and that they will not omit any opportunity of forwarding the views of the society by any means in their power.

The committee have had much pleasure in sending to Mr. Boutell several rubbings of brasses in the society's possession, to be engraved in his work now publishing—the *Illustrations of Monumental Brasses*. Mr. Boutell has in consequence kindly promised a large paper copy of his work to the library of the society. Copies of the York and Winchester volumes have been presented by the central committee of the Archæological Institute; several interesting drawings by Mr. Terrot for the society's collection; and some valuable rubbings of brasses by Mr. Elwes; for all which the best thanks of the society are due.

The following books are missing from the library of the society: — Paget's *Tract on Tombstones*.

Chancellor Law's *Charge*.

Planchè's *British Costume*.

Two first vols. of Nicholson on *Architecture*.

The *Builder* for January 1847.

Some Plates of Brandon's *Analysis of Gothic Architecture*.

Any gentleman who may have taken these books out, and inadvertently forgotten to return them, will do a great favor to the society by sending them back again. It is particularly requested that all persons will enter their names in the book provided for that purpose, whenever they take books out in future. Unless this rule be strictly attended to, the committee, in justice to the society, will be obliged to confine the circulation of the books belonging to the society within very narrow limits.

A great number of subscriptions being in arrear, the books have been placed in the hands of *Mr. Edwards*, bookseller, who has applied to each member for the amount due from him. The committee regret to find that in consequence of the confused state of the accounts, extending over four years, some mistakes have occurred, and subscriptions have been applied for in some cases which had been paid. The committee will take such steps as will effectually guard against the recurrence of such mistakes for the future.

In adverting to the church-work with which the committee has been concerned during the past year, they have to mention with feelings of satisfaction the rebuilding of the chancel of Marshchapel church, at the expense of *Mr. Floyer*. The work, with the exception of the roof, is an exact restoration of the old work. The roof, which is of oak and covered with lead, is much more elaborately carved and moulded than its predecessor. The society will be glad to learn that the restoration of the rest of this beautiful church may soon be looked for. *Rothwell* church, too, is now under repair, and will, it is hoped, when finished, do no discredit to the committee, whose advice has been asked, and in a great measure followed, respecting the conduct of the work. It is hoped that while the peculiar features of the building are preserved, it will be better adapted than heretofore to the exigencies of the parish. In the course of the repairs, the old font has been found in a broken and mutilated state. Should the society be anxious to give any assistance to a work carried on in such a good spirit, the restoration of this font, which is of very plain Transitional work from Early English to Decorated, would be a fitting exercise of their liberality.*

The beautiful and elaborately carved font now in the

* This recommendation was afterwards adopted, and the society engaged to restore the font at its own cost.

room is a present from one of our members to Nettleham church. Plans for the restoration of Saleby church have been laid before the committee, but nothing has yet been decided upon respecting them. It is hoped that, in cases where the advice of the committee has been followed, it will be found that all things have been done decently and in order, combining a due regard for architectural character and ritual propriety with the requirements of the congregation. The committee, therefore, feel justified in urging upon all, who have churches entrusted to their care, and especially upon the members of the society, to avail themselves more frequently, than they yet have done, of the advantages held out to them by the society. Unhappily in this case, as in many others, the most ignorant are those who are least aware of the importance of knowledge, and the most averse to having their eyes opened. Numerous instances are not wanting, some very recent ones in this neighbourhood, of churches which have been restored without the slightest attention to architectural or ecclesiastical propriety: and if the Architectural Society has not been able to do all that we could wish, in staying the progress of such desecration, the blame must be laid on the apathy of some, and the ill-founded jealousy of others, and in nowise on the Architectural Society. However, her existence has not been wholly useless; something she has done: under all disadvantages she has made some way, she has been the means of awakening some to a truer sense of the obligations which rest upon them as guardians of the sacred fabrics entrusted to their care, of exciting a deeper interest about them, and of rendering them more seemly and better fitted for the worship of the Almighty.

General Meeting.

Mansion-House, Louth, Oct. 17, 1848.

Present—

Sir C. Anderson, Dudley C. C. Elwes, esq., Revs. F. C. Massingberd (in the chair), W. Smyth, E. Smyth, J. Deane Waite, C. Terrot, T. E. Norris, H. Maclean, J. Otter, G. Pretymen, H. Fielding, W. Whateley, R. Hotchkin, C. Cotterill, I. Eller, and F. P. Lowe; W. H. Smyth, C. Smyth, J. L. Ffytche, J. G. Dixon, C. C. J. Orme, and J. W. G. Beecham, esqs.

The Rev. W. Smyth moved, and Sir C. Anderson seconded—that the Rev. F. C. Massingberd do take the chair.

The minutes of the last general meeting were read.

S. S. Teulon, esq., architect, of London, was proposed by the Rev. L. D. Kennedy, and seconded by the Rev. F. P. Lowe.

The officers were then re-elected.

The Rev. F. P. Lowe then read the report of the committee to the society, which was adopted.

Sir C. Anderson proposed that the next general meeting be held at Gainsborough, in the spring or early part of the summer, the exact time being left to the committee. This motion was seconded by Dudley C. C. Elwes, esq., and carried.

The font at Rothwell was ordered to be restored at the expense of the society, Sir C. Anderson offering to contribute £1 towards the restoration:—moved by Mr. Lowe, and seconded by Mr. C. Smyth.—Mr. Dixon returned thanks on behalf of the parish of Rothwell.

Sir Charles Anderson then delivered a lecture on the Monastic Establishments in this country, illustrating it by a reference to the remains of Thornton College.

The Rev. W. Smyth moved, and the Rev. F. P. Lowe seconded, a vote of thanks to Sir C. Anderson, which was supported by the Rev. F. C. Massingberd.—Sir C. Anderson returned thanks.

The Rev. W. Smyth moved, and Sir C. Anderson seconded, a vote of thanks to the late secretaries.

Thanks were voted to the Mayor, on the motion of Sir C. Anderson, for the use of the room.

F. C. MASSINGBERD, *Chairman.*

Sir C. Anderson moved a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Rules,

APPROVED OF BY

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

1. THAT the objects of the society be, to promote the study of ecclesiastical architecture, antiquities, and design; the restoration of mutilated architectural remains, and of churches, or parts of churches, within the sphere of its labours, which may have been desecrated; and to improve, as far as may be, the character of ecclesiastical edifices to be erected in future.

2. That the society shall bear the title of "the Lincolnshire Architectural Society."

3. That the society be composed of patrons, president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and secretaries; honorary and other members.

4. That new members be proposed by a member of the society, either by letter or personally, at one of the committee meetings; and that honorary members be elected only on the nomination of the committee.

N.B.—The names of candidates for admission be proposed in the following form: "I the undersigned do hereby recommend the following to be a member (or members) of the Louth and Lincolnshire Architectural Society, believing him (or them) to be disposed to aid in its objects.

Names _____ Residence _____
Signed _____"

5. That rural deans, within the sphere of the society's operations, be considered as ex-officio members of the committee, on their signifying their intention to become members of the society.

6. That each member pay ten shillings on his admission, and an annual subscription of ten shillings, to be due on the first of January in each year.

(a) That any member may compound for his admission fee and all future subscriptions, by one payment of five pounds.

(b) If any member's subscription be in arrear for one year, he may be removed from the society, after due notice, at the discretion of the committee.

(c) No member shall be considered entitled to his privileges as a member, whose subscription is in arrear.

7. That the affairs of the society be conducted by a committee composed of the president, vice-presidents, rural deans **Management** (being members), the secretaries, local secretaries, a treasurer, and not less than twelve ordinary members (of whom five shall be a quorum), who shall be elected at the annual meeting, and of whom one-third at least shall have been members of the committee of the preceding year.

(a) That the funds of the society shall be under the control of the committee, who shall apply the same, first in the discharge of the necessary expenses of the society, such as the rent of the room, taxes, printing, &c.; and afterwards in the purchase of such books, prints, plans, drawings, casts, models, and other works or articles, as may be deemed of most use to the society.

Application of Funds. (b) That the surplus funds of the society shall (subject to the reservation and investment by the committee, from time to time, of such part thereof as shall by them be deemed advisable) be appropriated and applied by the committee, towards the restoration of mutilated architectural remains, and of churches and parts within the district of the society's operations, or to the purchase of working drawings required by any member for church work, in which he is directly interested.

(c) That when any grant of money is asked for a particular purpose in church restoration, the plan for such restoration be submitted to the committee for their approval.

8. That the committee have power to add to their number; **Power of Committee** and that they elect out of their body the requisite number of secretaries.

9. That the committee have power to appoint local secretaries, to act on the part of the committee in their **Local Secretaries** respective neighbourhoods.

10. That the members of the committee in any neighbourhood may associate other members of the society with themselves, and form committees for local purposes in **Local Committees** communication with the central committee.

11. That the society meet for the reading of papers, and the dispatch of ordinary business, in the spring and autumn of each year: that the places of meeting be various, and be appointed by the committee during the preceding half year: and that the autumnal meeting be considered the public annual meeting.

12. That the committee shall meet on the first Monday of every month at two o'clock, and at such other times as may be thought necessary, to transact any business that may come before them: and shall have power to make and amend any bye laws. All members of the society are at liberty to attend the meetings of the committee.

13. That donations of books, plans, casts, and drawings, be solicited; and that the committee be empowered to make such additions to the collections of the society as may seem necessary.

(a) That members, desirous that any book shall be ordered, do enter the title and price at the end of the book already provided for records of taking and returning books.

14. That the library, casts, and portfolios of the society be kept in the society's room, Mercer-row, Louth, and may be taken out by any member, on entering his name and the date of taking and returning, in a book provided for the purpose. That every book so taken out be returned previous to the general meetings of the society.

15. At each general meeting the following order shall be observed:—

- (1) The minutes of the last meeting shall be read, and matters of business—as communications of presents, books added to the society, &c.—shall be brought forward.
- (2) The papers decided upon by the committee shall be read.
- (3) Any member having remarks to offer on the paper read, or any further communications to make, shall bring them forward.

A List of the Books, etc.,

In the Society's Library.



- Knight's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, from the time of Constantine to the 15th century, 2 vol. royal fol.**
- Anderson's Ancient Models, or Hints on Church Building.**
- Bloxam's Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture.**
- Nicholson's Principles and Practice of Architecture, 3 vol. (2 missing) 8vo.**
- Petit's Remarks on Architectural Character, royal fol.**
- Petit's Remarks on the Principles of Gothic Architecture, as applied to Parish Churches, 8vo.**
- Paley's Manual of Gothic Architecture, 12mo.**
- Paley's Manual of Gothic Mouldings, 8vo.**
- Poole's Characteristics of Christian Architecture, 12mo.**
- Rickman's Styles of Architecture in England, 8vo.**
- Rose's Lecture on Architecture, 8vo.**
- Hints on Glass Painting, 2 vol. 8vo.**
- Glossary of Terms used in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture, and Companion to ditto, 3 vol. 8vo.**
- Willis's Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages, 8vo.**
- Brandon's Analysis of Gothic Architecture, illustrated by examples of Doorways, Windows, &c., 2 vol. 4to.**
- Brandon's Parish Churches, royal 8vo.**
- Sharpe's Architectural Parallels, or the Progress of Ecclesiastical Architecture through the Transitional, Early English, and Early Decorated Periods, large folio, in parts.**

**Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England—
Bedfordshire, 8vo.**

Bowman's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Great Britain, 4to.

**Prickett's Historical and Architectural Description of the
Priory Church of Bridlington, 8vo.**

**Paley's Ecclesiologists' Guide to the Churches round Cam-
bridge, 12mo.**

Churches of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, 8vo. in Nos.

Malden's Account of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, 8vo.

Views, Elevations, and Sections of the Chapel of S. Bartholomew, near Oxford, small folio.

**Working Drawings of the Church of S. Mary the Virgin,
Littlemore, small folio.**

**Views, Elevations, Sections, and Details of Shottesbrooke
Church, Berkshire, small folio.**

**Views, Elevations, and Sections of the Church of S. Peter,
Wilcote, Oxfordshire, small folio.**

**Some Account of the Abbey Church of S. Peter and S. Paul,
at Dorchester, Oxfordshire, 8vo.**

**Architectural Description of S. Leonard's Church, Kirkstead,
small folio.**

**Espin's Account of Louth Church, with a Sketch of the Pro-
gress of Architecture in England, small 4to.**

**Notes, Historical and Architectural, of the Church of S.
John the Evangelist, Slymbridge, 8vo.**

History of Taunton Church, Somersetshire, 8vo.

An Account of Wymeswold Church, small folio.

**Plans, Sections, and Elevations of the Chancel of All Saints'
Church, Hawton, Nottinghamshire, with Descriptive Ac-
count, by George Gordon Place, large folio.**

**Morton's Account of the Churches in the Division of Hol-
land, in the county of Lincoln, royal 8vo.**

**Architectural Notices of the Churches in the Archdeaconry
of Northampton, 8vo. in Nos.**

- Architectural Notes of the Churches and other Ancient Buildings of the city and neighbourhood of Norwich, 8vo.**
- Architectural Notes of the Churches and other Ancient Buildings of the city and neighbourhood of Winchester, 8vo.**
- Architectural Notes of the Churches of York, and other Ancient Buildings of the neighbourhood, 8vo.**
- Willis's Architectural History of Winchester Cathedral, 8vo.**
- Description of the Font at Walsingham, Norfolk, large folio.**
- Report of the Proceedings of the Archæological Institute at Winchester, 8vo.**
- Report of ditto at York, 8vo.**
- Map of British and Roman Yorkshire.**
- Anderson's Hand Book of Lincolnshire, 18mo.**
- Eller's History of Belvoir Castle, royal 8vo.**
- Oliver's Existing Remains of the Ancient Britons between Lincoln and Sleaford, 12mo.**
- Oliver's Account of the Religious Houses formerly situated on the eastern side of the River Witham, 12mo.**
- Sketches illustrating the History of Old and New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, and of places in the neighbourhood, 8vo.**
- Carter's Specimens of English Ecclesiastical Costume, 8vo.**
- Planchè's British Costume, 12mo (missing).**
- Boutell's Monumental Brasses and Slabs: an Historical and Descriptive Notice of the Incised Monumental Memorials of the Middle Ages, royal 8vo.**
- Boutell's Monumental Brasses of England, 8vo. in Nos.**
- Illustrations of Monumental Brasses (C.C.S), 5 Nos. 4to.**
- A List of Monumental Brasses remaining in England, 8vo.**
- Manual of Monumental Brasses (Oxford), 8vo.**
- Armstrong's Paper on Monuments.**
- Beecham's Designs for Churchyard Monuments, 4to.**
- Markland's Remarks on English Churches and Sepulchral Memorials, 12mo.**
- Paget's Tract on Tombstones (missing).**

Tract on the Burial Service.

Instrumenta Ecclesiastica: Working Designs for the Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations of Churches, 4to.

French's Remarks on the Minor Accessories to the Services of the Church.

Several Publications of the Ecclesiological (late Cambridge Camden) Society.

Working Drawings of Open Seats, Standards, &c. 14 sheets.

A large Album of Drawings, Sketches, Plans, &c.

A Portfolio of various Lithographs, Plans, &c.

PERIODICALS.

The Builder, 3 vol. and continued in Nos.

Archæological Journal, from the commencement, 4 vol. and continued in Nos.

The Ecclesiologist, from the commencement, 8 vol. and continued in Nos.

Reports of various Architectural Societies.

A
CHRONOLOGICAL CATALOGUE
OF
Rubbings of Brasses

IN THE POSSESSION OF

The Lincolnshire Architectural Society.



Military.

- 1272 } *Distinguishing Features*:—Complete suit of chain
to } mail, with surcoat, ailettes, shield, and sword—
1340 } prick spur: in later examples, the legs and arms
covered with plates of armour—legs generally
crossed.
- 1289 Sir Roger de Trumpington, from *Trumpington*, Camb.
1302 Sir Robert de Bures, from *Acton*, Suffolk.
c.1310 Sir Richard de Buslingthorpe, from *Buslingthorpe*,
Lincolnshire (bust).
c.1310 A Bust of a Knight, from *Croft*, Lincolnshire.
c.1320 A cross-legged Knight, from *Pebmarsh*, Essex.
- 1340 } *Distinguishing Features*:—Conical helmet—camail
to } or tippet of mail—jupon—embroidered belt—
1410 } sword and dagger—plate armour on arms and
legs, and elbow plates and shoulder pieces to pro-
tect the joints—sharp toed sollerets and rowelled
spurs.
- 1361 Sir Philip Peletoot (mutilated), from *Watton*, Herts.
c.1370 A Knight and Lady holding hearts between their
hands, from *Broughton*, Lincolnshire.
1391 Robert Swinborne, from *Little Horkesley*, Essex.
c.1395 A Knight, with inscription dated 1550, from *Laugh-
ton*, Lincolnshire.
c.1405 Sir Thomas Massingberd and Lady, with inscription
dated 1553, from *Gunby*, Lincolnshire.

- 1408 Sir William Tendring (head bare), from *Stoke by Nayland*, Suffolk.
- 1410 } *Distinguishing Features:*—Gorget of plate round the
to } neck—cuirass and taces.
1460 }
- c.1410 A Knight and Lady, from *Spilsby*, Lincolnshire.
- 1412 Sir Thomas Swinborne, from *Little Horkeley*, Essex.
- 1415 Sir John Skipwith, with gorget and jupon, from *Covenham St. Bartholomew*, Lincolnshire.
- 1424 Robert Hayton, with camail and taces, from *Theddelethorpe All Saints*.
- 1425 Sir Baldwin St. George, from *Hatley St. George*, Cambridgeshire.
- c.1430 A Knight, from *South Kelsey*, Lincolnshire.
- 1457 Sir John Harpedon, from *Westminster Abbey*.
- 1460 } *Distinguishing Features:*—Head usually bare—
to } tassets hanging from the taces, one on each thigh
1490 } —elbow pieces and shoulder plates very large—
plate armour complete.
- 1473 Sir John Say and Lady, from *Broxborne*, Herts.
- 1477 Alderman Feld and his son, a knight in tabard, from *Standon*, Herts.
- c.1480 A Knight and two groups of children, in tabards, from *Quy*, Cambridgeshire.
- 1485 Sir William Skipwith and Lady, from *South Ormsby*, Lincolnshire.
- 1490 } *Distinguishing Features:*—Cuirass rounded and pro-
to } jecting—passguards on the shoulders—petticoat
1558 } of mail beneath the tassets—sollerets blunt toed.
- 1490 Thomas Caple, from *Ledbury*, Herefordshire.
- 1505 Sir Humphrey Stanley, from *Westminster Abbey*.
- 1507 Lord Beaumont, from *Wivenhoe*, Essex.
- 1515 John Langholme, wife, and family, from *Conisholme*, Lincolnshire.
- 1519 Sir Lionel Dymock, from *Horncastle*, Linc. (mural).
The same in a shroud.

- 1539 Henry Bures, from *Acton*, Suffolk.
 1549 Lady Marney and two husbands, in tabards, from
Little Horkeley, Essex.
 1553 Sir Thomas Heneage, and wife and daughter, in tabard,
 from *Hainton*, Lincolnshire.
 1557 — Wade, in full armour, with morion, from *Standon*,
 Herts.
 1558 } *Distinguishing Features*:—Cuirass, trunk hose, with
 to } overlapping plates of armour.
 1625 }
 1559 John Colby, and
 1560 John Colby and Alice his wife, both from *Brundish*,
 Suffolk.
 1574 Francis Clopton, from *Long Melford*, Suffolk.
 1614 John Hayward, from *Ledbury*, Herefordshire.

Ecclésiastical.

Archbishops, Bishops, and Mitred Abbots:—Alb with the orphray—sandals, tunic, dalmatic richly fringed, stole under the tunic, maniple, chasuble, mitre, pastoral staff in left hand, and gloves—archbishops wear the pall, and carry the crosier instead of the pastoral staff—mitred abbots carry the staff in the right hand, or turn the crook inwards instead of outwards (but this rule is not universal).

- 1395 John de Waltham, bishop of Salisbury;
 1397 Robert de Waldeby, archbishop of York; and
 1493 John Esteney, abbot of Westminster; all from *Westminster Abbey*.

Priests in Eucharistical Vestments:—The chasuble, with the apparel of the amice appearing at the collar—alb with orphray at the bottom—stole fringed at the ends—maniple on left arm—sometimes the chalice, or chalice and host, is represented in the hands.

- 1337 Lawrence Seymour, from *Higham Ferrers*, with rich canopy of saints.
 1360 Sir Esmound de Brundish, from *Brundish*, Suffolk.
 c.1370 A Priest (mutilated), from *Shottesbroke*, Berks.
 1432 William Byschopton, from *Great Bromley*, Essex.
 1498 Henry Denton, with chalice and host, from *Higham Ferrers*.
 1527 William Richardson, with chalice, in chasuble and alb only, from *Sauston*, Cambridgeshire.
 1535 Sir Thomas Westeley, with chalice and host, from *Wivenhoe*, Essex.

Priests in Processional Vestments:—The cope, often bordered with saints in niches—almuce round the neck, and surplice—very rarely the amice, alb, and crossed stole is found with the cope, c. 1430.

- c.1370 William de Fulbourn, from *Fulbourn*, Cambs.
 c.1380 A Priest, from *Watton*, Herts.
 1401 John de Sleaford, with magnificent canopy and cope adorned with saints, from *Balsham*, Cambs.
 1404 Henry de Codyngtoun, with saints on cope, and fine canopy, from *Bottesford*, Leicestershire.
 c.1405 A Priest with saints on cope, from *Boston*, Linc.
 c.1420 John Freman (head lost), from *Bottesford*, Leic.
 c.1430 A Priest, from *Upwell*, Norfolk, in amice and cope and surplice.
 c.1430 A Priest in cope, amice, alb, and crossed stole, from *Horsham*, Sussex.
 1435 Henry Martin, from *Upwell*, Norfolk, in cope, amice, alb, and crossed stole.
 1461 Dr. John Blodwell, with canopy of saints, from *Balsham*, Cambs.
 1492 William Malster and
 1497 William Stevyn, from *Girton*, Cambridgeshire.

Monks are represented in the dress of their order.

- c.1500 William Calowe, a Benedictine monk, from *Ledbury*, Herefordshire.

Priests after the Reformation:—Generally in academical dress.

- 1561 Dr. John Bill, dean of Westminster, from *Westminster Abbey*.
 1632 Dr. Edward Naylor, with wife and family (mural), from *Bigby*, Lincolnshire.

Civilians and Merchants.

- 1350 } *Distinguishing Features*:—A tight fitting garment
 to } (cote hardie) buttoned down the front and sleeves,
 1400 } and sometimes a mantle fastened on the right
 shoulder over it; the beard and hair disposed in
 separate curls.

1361 Alan Fleming, merchant, from *Newark*, Notts.

1364 Robert Braunche and two wives, from *Lynn Regis*, Norfolk.

These two brasses are Flemish, executed on a large plate covered with very rich tracery and tabernacle work: at the bottom of the one from *Lynn* is a representation of a civic feast.

1391 Thomas de Topclyffe and his wife (Flemish).

c.1380 John de Kyggesfolde and his wife (demi figures), from *Rusper*, Sussex.

1408 Robert Parys and wife kneeling at the foot of a cross, with the Holy Trinity in the head, from *Hildersham*, Cambridgeshire.

- 1400 } *Distinguishing Features*:—A long gown with a purse
 to } at the girdle, sometimes a mantle over it—sleeves
 1540 } tight at the wrist and very loose in the arm are
 prior to 1440—the merchants' mark is often borne
 as a coat of arms—judges wear the coif, a mantle
 fastening on the right shoulder, and sometimes
 a dagger.

1398 Walter Pescod, merchant, under a canopy of saints, from *Boston*, Lincolnshire.

1419 William Lodyngton, one of the judges of the King's Bench, from *Gunby*, Lincolnshire.

1435 John Heneage and Alice his wife, from *Hainton*, Linc.

- 1473 Roger Hunt and Joan his wife, from *Great Linford*, Bucks.
 1477 Alderman John Feld, from *Standon*, Herts.
 c.1480 John Watson, auditor to the lord Skroope, and Alice his wife, from *Leake*, Yorkshire.
 1498 Nicholas Robertson and two wives, from *Algarkirk*, Lincolnshire.
 1520 William Palmer "with the stylyt," from *Ingoldmells*, Lincolnshire.
 c.1530 Thomas Malyn and Elizabeth his wife, from *Great Linford*, Bucks.

1540 } After this date the character of the dress is so well
 to } known, that no further description seems called
 1640 } for.

- 1553 William Coke with wife and family, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, from *Milton*, Camb.
 1571 Thomas Glemham, from *Brundish*, Suffolk.
 1587 John Selwyn (keeper of Oatlands Park), with wife and family, from *Walton*, Surrey.

A plate on this brass represents a man on the back of a stag, plunging his sword into its neck while going at full speed.

- 1601 John James and family and
 1606 William Bence and wife, from *Aldboro'*, Suffolk.
 1611 Ann Uvedale wife of John Uvedale, with a figure of her husband, five sons, and three daughters, from *Great Linford*, Bucks.
 1635 John Bence and wife, from *Aldboro'*, Suffolk.

Ladies.

- 1360 } *Distinguishing Features:*—A veil over the head—the
 to } wimple covering the neck and coming close up to
 1380 } the chin—tight sleeves buttoning from elbow to the wrist—with lappets hanging from the elbow.
 1364 The two wives of Robert Braunche, from *Lynn*.
 1365 The wife of Thomas de Topcliffe.

1380 } *Distinguishing Features:*—A garment consisting of
to } two bands of fur above the waist, but without
1410 } sleeves or sides, and an ample skirt below reach-
ing to the feet, under a long mantle fastened with
cords and tassels—the hair is confined in net-
work, and often disposed in straight lines on the
forehead and down each side of the face, forming
three sides of a square, or sometimes gathered in
bunches on each side on the forehead, sometimes
a veil is thrown over it, which hangs down behind
—a small dog is often represented at the feet.

- 1391 Margeria, lady d'Eresby, from *Spilsby*, Lincolnshire.
c.1400 A Lady, from *Stoke by Nayland*, Suffolk.
c.1405 Lady Massingberd, from *Gunby*, Lincolnshire.
c.1410 A Lady, from *Spilsby*, Lincolnshire.

1410 } *Distinguishing Features:*—Headdress of great vari-
to } ety of forms, as square with a veil over it, lunar,
1470 } &c.—in the early part of the period sleeves are
very loose in the arm, and tight at the wrist—the
gown is loose and flowing; the waist very short.

- c.1430 A Lady, from *South Kelsey*, Lincolnshire.
c.1430 A female figure, from *South Ormsby*, Lincolnshire.
1435 Alice, wife of John Heneage, from *Hainton*, Linc.

1470 } The butterfly headdress is the most usual and charac-
to } teristic mark.
1500 }

- 1473 Lady Say, from *Broxborne*, Herts.
c.1480 Two Ladies, from *Long Melford*, Suffolk.

1500 } The kennel or Ann Boleyn headdress is principally
to } worn.
1540 }

- c.1520 Elizabeth Skipwith, from *Bigby*, Lincolnshire.
1536 A small female figure, from *Linford*.
1537 The countess of Oxford, from *Wivenhoe*, Essex.
1542 Lady Howard, from *Stoke by Nayland*, Suffolk.
1549 Lady Marney, from *Little Horkesley*, Essex.

- c.1560 Emma Fox and children, from *Aldbrough*, Suffolk.
- 1598 Joan Rysby, from *Bradfield*, Essex.
- 16— Elizabeth Carr, from *Pinchbeck*, Lincolnshire.
- 1612 Ann Dade, from *Tannington*, Suffolk.
- 1632 Lady Mannock, from *Stoke by Nayland*, Suffolk.
- 1658 Bridget Rugeley, from *Halton Holgate*, Lincolnshire.

Widows are represented with a close hood over their heads, and a plaited barbe or gorget under their chin.

- 1399 The duchess of Gloucester, from *Westminster Abbey*.
- c.1430 Alice de Bryan, from *Acton*, Suffolk.

Unmarried females are represented with long hair streaming down their backs.

- 1525 Elizabeth Fitzwilliam, from *Mablethorpe*, Lincolnsh.

Chrisom Children.

- Clopton d'Ewes, son of Sir Symonds d'Ewes, from *Lavenham*, Suffolk.

Floriated Crosses.

- c.1400 A cross, standing on a rock rising from the sea, from *Grainthorpe*, Lincolnshire.
- c.1500 A small cross to Thomas Bullen, from *Penshurst*, Kent.
- 1516 Plain cross, fleury at the ends, for Thomas Burgoyne, from *Sutton*, Bedfordshire.

Small subjects, either forming part of larger brasses, or used separately:—

- The Virgin and Child, from *Algarkirk*.
- The Adoration of the Shepherds, from *Cobham*, Surrey.

Officers

APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1849.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

PATRONS.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL BROWNLOW,
LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, K. G.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON,
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD MONSON.

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Floyer, Rev. A., Marshchapel, Louth.
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 Laurent, Rev. Felix, Saleby, Alford.
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 Luard, C. B. esq. Blyborough Hall, Brigg.
 Luard, Rev. E., Scawby, Brigg.
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 Moore, Rev. Edward, Spalding
 Moore, C. T. J. esq. Frampton Hall, Boston.
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 Robinson, Rev. George, Irby, Great Grimsby.
 Rudd, Rev. J. E., Covenham S. Mary, Louth.
 Schneider, Rev. H., Carlton Scroop, Grantham.
 Shepherd, Rev. T. H., Clayworth, Bawtry.
 Skipworth, George, esq. Moorton, Caistor.
 Smyth, Rev. William, Elkington Hall, Louth, *v.p.*
 Smyth, W. H. esq. Elkington Hall, Louth.
 Smyth, Rev. J. Grenville, Foston, Grantham.
 Smyth, Christopher, esq. Elkington Hall, Louth, *secretary*.
 Stockdale, Rev. Henry, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Bawtry.
 Sutton, Rev. Augustus, West Tofts, Brandon.
 Terrot, Rev. C., Wispington, Horncastle, *loc.sec.*
 Teulon, S. S. esq. Architect, London.
 Turnor, Christopher, esq. Stoke Rochford, Colsterworth, *v.p.*
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 Waite, Rev. J. D., Louth, *m.c.*
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 Wayet, Rev. West, Pinchbeck, Spalding.
 Wetherall, Rev. A. W., Flixborough, Barton-on-Humber.
 Whitehead, Rev. G. D., Lincoln.
 Wilkins, the Venerable Archdeacon, Southwell, *v.p.*
 Wilkinson, Rev. J., Butterwick, Bawtry.
 Wilson, James Wm. esq. Louth, *secretary*.
 Yard, Rev. G. B., Wragby, *r.d.*
 Yorke, James Whiting, esq. Walmgate Hall, Louth.

Rules

APPROVED OF BY

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

1. THAT the objects of the society be to promote the study of ecclesiastical architecture, antiquities, and design;
 Objects the restoration of mutilated architectural remains, and of churches, or parts of churches, within the sphere of its labours, which may have been desecrated; and to improve, as far as may be, the character of ecclesiastical edifices to be erected in future.

2. That the society shall bear the title of "the Lincolnshire
 Title Architectural Society."

3. That the society be composed of patrons, president,
 Constitution vice-presidents, treasurer, and secretaries; honorary and other members.

4. That new members be proposed and seconded by two
 members of the society, either by letter or personally at one of the committee meetings, and elected at the next meeting
 New Members by ballot of the members present: one black ball in five to exclude. That honorary members be elected at general meetings, on the nomination of the committee only.

N.B.—The names of candidates for admission are to be proposed in the following form: "I the undersigned do hereby recommend the following to be a member (or members) of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society, believing him (or them) to be disposed to aid in its objects.

Names _____ Residence _____
 Signed _____"

5. That rural deans, within the sphere of the society's
 Rural Deans operations, be considered as ex-officio members of the committee, on becoming members of the society.

6. That each member pay ten shillings on his admission,

Subscription and an annual subscription of ten shillings, to be due on the first of January in each year.

(a) That any member may compound for his admission fee and all future subscriptions, by one payment of five pounds.

(b) If any member's subscription be in arrear for one year, he may be removed from the society, after due notice, at the discretion of the committee.

(c) No member shall be considered entitled to his privileges as a member, whose subscription is in arrear.

7. That the affairs of the society be conducted by a committee composed of the president, vice-presidents, rural deans (being members), the secretaries, local secretaries, Management a treasurer, and not less than twelve ordinary members (of whom five shall be a quorum), who shall be elected at the annual meeting, and of whom one-third at least shall have been members of the committee of the preceding year.

(a) That the funds of the society shall be under the control of the committee, who shall apply the same, first in the discharge of the necessary expenses of the society, such as the rent of the room, taxes, printing, &c.; and afterwards in the purchase of such books, prints, plans, drawings, casts, models, and other works or articles, as may be deemed of most use to the society.

(b) That the surplus funds of the society shall (subject to the reservation and investment by the committee, from time to time, of such part thereof as shall by them be deemed advisable) be appropriated and applied by the committee, towards the restoration of mutilated architectural remains, and of churches and parts within the district of the society's operations, or to the purchase of working drawings required by any member for church work, in which he is directly interested.

(c) That when any grant of money is asked for a particular purpose in church restoration, the plan for such restoration be submitted to the committee for their approval.

8. That the committee have power to add to their number; and that they elect out of their body the requisite number of secretaries.

9. That the committee have power to appoint local secretaries, to act on the part of the committee in their respective neighbourhoods.

10. That the members of the committee in any neighbourhood may associate other members of the society with themselves, and form committees for local purposes in
Local Committees communication with the central committee.

11. That the society meet for the reading of papers, and the dispatch of ordinary business, in the spring and autumn of each year: that the places of meeting be various, and be appointed by the committee during the preceding half year: and that the autumnal meeting be considered the public annual meeting.
Meetings of Society

12. That the committee shall meet on the first Monday of every month at one o'clock, and at such other times as may be thought necessary, to transact any business that may come before them: and shall have power to make and amend any bye laws. All members of the society are at liberty to attend the meetings of the committee.
Meetings of Committee

13. That donations of books, plans, casts, and drawings, be solicited; and that the committee be empowered to make such additions to the collections of the society as may seem necessary.
Donations

(a) That members, desirous that any book shall be ordered, do enter the title and price at the end of the book already provided for records of taking and returning books.

14. At each general meeting the following order shall be observed:—

- (1) The minutes of the last meeting shall be read, and matters of business—as communications of presents, books added to the society, &c.—shall be brought forward.
Regulation of Business
- (2) The papers decided upon by the committee shall be read.
- (3) Any member having remarks to offer on the paper read, or any further communications to make, shall bring them forward.

REGULATIONS

RESPECTING THE LIBRARY.

THE library, casts, and portfolios of the society shall be kept in the society's room, Mercer-row, Louth.

The following books, etc., shall be confined to the society's room:—

Knight's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy.

Sharpe's Architectural Parallels.

The Portfolios of the society.

All loose Plates and Works in numbers, unless where otherwise ordered.

Any other book may be taken out by any member on entering his name, the title of the book, and the date of taking and returning it, in the book provided for the purpose.

No book to be detained longer than a month, if required by any other person.

All books to be returned previous to the general meetings.

Current numbers of the Builder, Ecclesiologist, and Archæological Journal, shall be allowed to circulate.

A List of the Books, etc.,

In the Society's Library.

The works marked with an asterisk () are not to be taken out of the society's room.*

- *Knight's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, from the time of Constantine to the 15th century, 2 vol. royal folio.
- Anderson's Ancient Models, or Hints on Church Building.
- Bloxam's Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture, 9th edition.
- Nicholson's Principles and Practice of Architecture, 3 vol. (2 missing) 8vo.
- Petit's Remarks on Architectural Character, royal folio.
- Petit's Remarks on the Principles of Gothic Architecture, as applied to Parish Churches, 8vo, *sewed*.
- Paley's Manual of Gothic Architecture, 12mo.
- Paley's Manual of Gothic Mouldings, 8vo.
- Poole's Characteristics of Christian Architecture, 12mo.
- Rickman's Styles of Architecture in England, 8vo.
- Rose's Lecture on Architecture, 8vo.
- Hints on Glass Painting, 2 vol. 8vo.
- Glossary of Terms used in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture, 2 vol. 8vo, and
- Companion to ditto, 1 vol. 8vo.
- Willis' Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages, 8vo.
- Brandon's Analysis of Gothic Architecture, illustrated by examples of Doorways, Windows, &c. 2 vol. 4to.

Brandon's Parish Churches, royal 8vo.

Brandon's Open Timber Roofs of the Middle Ages, 4to.

*Sharpe's Architectural Parallels, or the Progress of Ecclesiastical Architecture through the Transitional, Early English, and Early Decorated Periods, large folio.

Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England—
Bedfordshire, 8vo, *sewed*.

Bowman's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Great Britain, 4to.

Prickett's Historical and Architectural Description of the
Priory Church of Bridlington, 8vo.

Paley's Ecclesiologists' Guide to the Churches round Cambridge, 12mo, *sewed*.

Churches of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, 8vo. in Nos.

Malden's Account of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, 8vo.

Views, Elevations, and Sections of the Chapel of S. Bartholomew, near Oxford, small folio.

Views, Elevations, Sections, and Details of Shottesbrooke Church, Berkshire, small folio.

Working Drawings of the Church of S. Mary the Virgin, Littlemore, small folio.

Views, Elevations, and Sections of the Church of S. Peter, Wilcote, Oxfordshire, small folio.

Some Account of the Abbey Church of S. Peter and S. Paul, at Dorchester, Oxfordshire, 8vo.

Architectural Description of S. Leonard's Church, Kirkstead, Lincolnshire, small folio.

Espin's Account of Louth Church, with a Sketch of the Progress of Architecture in England, small 4to.

Notes, Historical and Architectural, of the Church of S. John the Evangelist, Slymbridge, 8vo.

History of Taunton Church, Somersetshire, 8vo.

An Account of Wymeswold Church, small folio.

Plans, Sections, and Elevations of the Chancel of All Saints' Church, Hawton, Nottinghamshire, with Descriptive Account, by George Gordon Place, large folio.

- Morton's Account of the Churches in the Division of Holland, in the County of Lincoln, royal 8vo.
- Architectural Notices of the Churches in the Archdeaconry of Northampton, 8vo.
- Architectural Notes of the Churches and other Ancient Buildings of the city and neighbourhood of Norwich, 8vo.
- Architectural Notes of the Churches and other Ancient Buildings of the city and neighbourhood of Winchester, 8vo.
- Architectural Notes of the Churches of York, and other Ancient Buildings of the neighbourhood, 8vo.
- Willis's Architectural History of Winchester Cathedral, 8vo.
- Description of the Font at Walsingham, Norfolk, large folio.
- Archæological Journal, 5 vol. 8vo.
- Report of the Proceedings of the Archæological Institute at Winchester, 8vo.
- Report of Ditto at York, 8vo.
- Map of British and Roman Yorkshire.
- Anderson's Hand Book of Lincolnshire, 18mo.
- Eller's History of Belvoir Castle, royal 8vo.
- Oliver's Existing Remains of the Ancient Britons between Lincoln and Sleaford, 12mo.
- Oliver's Account of the Religious Houses formerly situated on the eastern side of the River Witham, 12mo.
- Sketches illustrating the History of Old and New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, and of places in the neighbourhood, 8vo.
- Papers relative to the County of Lincoln, read before the Lincolnshire Topographical Society, 1841, 1842.
- Reports and Papers printed by the Lincolnshire Architectural Society, 1844 to 1848, 1 vol. *bound*.
- Carter's Specimens of English Ecclesiastical Costume, 8vo.
- Planchè's British Costume, 12mo (missing).
- Boutell's Christian Monuments in England and Wales, part 1.
- Boutell's Monumental Brasses and Slabs: an Historical and Descriptive Notice of the Incised Monumental Memorials of the Middle Ages, royal 8vo.

- Boutell's Monumental Brasses of England, 8vo. in Nos.
 Illustrations of Monumental Brasses (C.C.S.), 5 Nos. 4to.
 A List of Monumental Brasses remaining in England, 8vo.
 Manual of Monumental Brasses (Oxford), 8vo.
 Armstrong's Paper on Monuments.
 Beecham's Designs for Churchyard Monuments, 4to.
 Markland's Remarks on English Churches and Sepulchral
 Memorials, 12mo.
 Paget's Tract on Tombstones (missing).
 Tract on the Burial Service.
 Instrumenta Ecclesiastica: Working Designs for the Furni-
 ture, Fittings, and Decorations of Churches, 4to.
 Ancient Embroidery, 2 parts.
 French's Remarks on the Minor Accessories to the Services
 of the Church.
 Several Publications of the Ecclesiological (late Cambridge
 Camden) Society.
 *Working Drawings of Open Seats, Standards, &c. 14 sheets.
 *A large Album of Drawings, Sketches, Plans, &c.
 *A Portfolio of various Lithographs, Plans, &c.

Periodicals.

- The Builder, 5 vol. and continued in Nos.
 The Ecclesiologist, from the commencement, 8 vol. and con-
 tinued in Nos.
 Anastatic Sketches, 9 Nos.
 Reports of various Architectural Societies.

A LIST OF The Rubbings of Brasses

*Added to the Society's Collection since the
last Report.*

Military.

- c.1370 Edmund Flambard (double canopy, wife lost), from *Harrow on the Hill*.
- c.1390 John Flambard, esq., from *Harrow on the Hill*.
1395 John Raven, from *Berkhampstead*, Herts.
- c.1405 A Knight in camail and taces and straight belt, and Lady, from *Little Shelford*, Cambs.
- c.1405 A Knight as the last, and a Lady in widow's dress, from *Little Shelford*, Cambs.
- 1474 William Fitzwilliam and Wife, from *Sprotborough*, Yorkshire.
- 1480 Sir Anthony Grey in collar of suns and roses, from *S. Alban's Abbey*, Herts.
- 1511 Richard Quadring, from *Outwell*, Norfolk.
- 1514 Thomas Brewse, esq., and Jane his wife, from *Little Wenham*, Suffolk.

Ecclesiastical.

- 1315 Archbishop Grenfield, from *York Minster*.
- c.1370 A Priest, demi-figure, from *Berkhampstead*, Herts.
- c.1380 Nicholas de Leider, from *Cottingham* (an incised stone).
- 1442 Simon Marchford (head lost), from *Harrow on the Hill*, Middlesex.
- 1443 A Monk, from *S. Alban's Abbey*.

- c.1470 Robert Beauner, with a bleeding heart, monk, from
S. Alban's Abbey, Herts.
1521 A Monk, from *S. Alban's Abbey*, Herts.

Civilians and Merchants.

- 1409 Edmund Cook, from *Berkhampstead*, Herts.
1415 Sir Hugh de Hooles, judge, from *Watford*, Herts.
1419 Robert de Hartfeild, from *Hatfield*, Yorkshire.
1433 Simon Seman, vintner, from *Barton on Humber*,
Lincolnshire.
c.1450 A Civilian, from *S. Alban's Abbey*, Herts.
1485 Richard Westbroke, from *Berkhampstead*, Herts.
1488 George Aynesworth and 3 Wives and 14 Children
(one dressed as a graduate), from *Harrow on the Hill*.
c.1490 A Civilian, from *S. Alban's Abbey*, Herts.
c.1520 A Man and his Wife and 8 Children, from *Aldenham*, Herts.
1561 Robert Swifte and family (mural), from *Rotherham*,
Yorkshire.
1579 — Weightman and Wife, from *Harrow on the Hill*.
1603 John Sonkey and Wife, from *Harrow on the Hill*.
1613 Henry Dickson, George Muller, and Anthony
Cooper, servants, from *Watford*, Herts.

Ladies.

- c.1390 A Lady, from *Berkhampstead*, Herts.
1416 Margaret Hooles, from *Watford*, Herts.
1471 Margaret Elwes, lunar head dress, from *S. Mary*,
Stamford, Lincolnshire.
1521 Katherine Incent, in a shroud, from *Berkhampstead*,
Herts.
c.1530 Lucas Goodyere, in a shroud, from *Aldenham*, Herts.
c.1550 A female Figure, from *Aldenham*, Herts.

Report,

ADOPTED

*At the General Anniversary Meeting in Louth,
August 30, 1849.*

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY ELLIS

IN THE CHAIR.



IN meeting the society at the close of the fifth year of its existence, your committee cannot but look back with feelings of pride and gratification to the period which has elapsed since we were first banded together in this cause. We have gone on increasing in numbers and influence; and though much remains to be done, before we occupy that position which, from the importance of the objects advocated by us, we are entitled to expect, still we feel that the pains and exertions of the last five years have not been thrown away, but are even now returning fruit in the increased interest and knowledge of the subject, which we have been the means of diffusing around us.

The liberality of several of our members, and the resources at our disposal, have enabled your committee to collect a considerable number of the most useful architectural works of the present day. Some of these are allowed to circulate among our members; others, on account of their size and value, can only be consulted in the society's room. It has seemed better to employ the surplus

funds of the society in this manner, than either to allow them to accumulate, or, except in very special cases, to make grants in aid of rebuilding or restoring churches, for those grants would be so trifling in amount, as hardly to be of any real use in each individual case, but collectively they would form a very heavy drain on the limited funds of the society. The very great and progressive increase in the number of volumes circulated, show that your committee have not miscalculated, in thus extending the usefulness of the society.

We take this opportunity to mention that several subscriptions for this year, and arrears of former years, are still owing to the society, and that, until they are paid, the operations of the society will necessarily be much cramped and impaired in efficiency.

The subscription for the new window at Lincoln adverted to in the report for last year progresses but slowly; the amount at present subscribed being somewhere about £630. Your committee, however, have great pleasure in stating that the attention of those in authority has been called to the matter, and a circular on the subject issued by the Dean. They feel assured that in such hands no exertion will be spared to ensure success.

The movement in favour of the restoration of Stow church has been much retarded by the ill feeling exhibited by the parishioners, who are unwilling to bear any share even in the necessary repairs of that venerable building. We hope, however, that before long they will be induced to recognize the obligation that presses upon them, and that the liberality of the public will supply what is wanting to a complete restoration. Rothwell church, the rebuilding of which was mentioned in the report for last year, will soon be opened for divine service. The font, which the society determined to present to that

church, has been very successfully executed by Mr. *Ryley* of this town, and has been forwarded to its destination. Saleby, Welton, and Driby churches are at present in the course of rebuilding. The first of these is from the designs of Mr. *Lewin* of Boston, and is in the Decorated style, with roof and windows of very elaborate character. The material of the walls is unfortunately white brick, with stone weatherings to the buttresses. Mr. *Teulon* of London has furnished a very satisfactory design for Welton church, which is also in the Decorated style, more plainly, but not less correctly carried out. In pulling down the old walls, some interesting fragments of various dates were discovered, and the existence of two aisles with piers of Decorated character, the same as the tower arch, satisfactorily established. It is rather remarkable that the arches spring immediately from the walls of the tower without a respond or corbel of any kind. Some fragments, evidently of Norman work, are now in the room, but it is not very easy to say of what they originally formed a part. The style selected for the church at Driby is Early English, verging towards Decorated, and we see no reason to doubt that it will be carried out in a manner worthy of the liberality which prompted the undertaking, and the taste which has presided over the execution of it. Your committee also wish to mention Lea church, near Gainsborough, which has been restored in very good taste, under the superintendence of Mr. *Pearson* of London,—a work they have peculiar pleasure in adverting to, as undertaken at the expense, principally, of one who has always taken a very strong interest in the prosperity of the society. While on the subject of churches, your committee think it right to make public a statement they have received on the subject of the brasses at Boston. It appears that the pieces of brass are becoming unfixed from the stones in which they

are inlaid, and unless speedy measures are adopted to re-fasten them, the destruction of some of the most curious and interesting brasses in the county cannot be long delayed. We make this statement in the hope of arousing public attention to the state of the case, and shall be happy to give any advice as to the best means of preserving those interesting remains.

The spring meeting of the society, held at Gainsborough in the beginning of May, was numerously attended, and we hope that the appearance we then made, and the impression we produced, were calculated to convey no unfavorable opinion of our general efficiency. The Northants Architectural Society are anxious to arrange a joint meeting with us, some time in the next spring, at Stamford, which is a kind of common ground open to both parties; and your committee hope that the meeting this day will empower them to take the proper steps for that purpose.

An excursion has been arranged, after the conclusion of this meeting, for a party to visit Clee and Grimsby churches: a special train has been engaged for that purpose. Your committee hope that, in consequence of the extension of railroads through Lincolnshire, they will be enabled for the future to offer an excursion of this kind, as the usual finale to the meetings of the society. They will be glad to learn that the suggestion meets with the approval of the society in general.

In conclusion, your committee would impress upon every member, individually, the responsibility which rests upon him, of exerting whatever influence he can command in furtherance of the principles of the society. We do but little good in enrolling our names as members of an architectural society, if we do not each of us strive to advance the principles which that society puts forth, in our respective localities; and we feel assured, that any

pains bestowed in this cause will not be thrown away, but will return a most abundant fruit, not only in the improved appearance of our churches, but in the feelings of increased attachment and veneration for the great truths, of which those buildings are the visible representatives among us. Such should be the result of an architectural society properly supported : and if such should be the result of our endeavours, we shall not have laboured in vain.

REPORT OF The Meeting at Gainsborough.

THE REVEREND CHARLES S. BIRD,
Prebendary of Lincoln,
IN THE CHAIR.

THE spring meeting of the society was held at the Old Hall, Gainsborough, on Wednesday the 2nd of May, and was attended by the principal families of the town and neighbourhood: the Vicar of Gainsborough occupied the chair.

MR. LOWE read the following statement of the objects of the society, and the means which have been adopted to carry them out:—

ALTHOUGH the Lincolnshire Architectural Society has never before held its meetings in this place, yet it would be ungrateful in the highest degree not to acknowledge, that from this neighbourhood the society has received the most efficient and unvarying support. Nothing in fact but the claims which the cathedral city was presumed to have upon us, has prevented our earlier availing ourselves of the kind welcome which we knew awaited us here. I trust that it will not be deemed intrusive in me, speaking in some sort as the representative of the central committee, briefly to explain, on this our first appearance on this stage, the objects for which we are associated together, and the claims which we advance for a share of the public patronage and support. The objects which the society has in view as expressed in the beginning of the rules are these—"1st, to

promote the study of ecclesiastical architecture, antiquities, and design: 2nd, the restoration of mutilated architectural remains, and of churches or parts of churches which have been desecrated: and 3rd, to improve as far as may be the character of ecclesiastical fabrics to be erected in future." Now though these are the objects which the society has in view, and which she hopes in due course of time to be permitted to accomplish, it must be obvious that she must proceed by slow and cautious steps to the fulfilment of her wishes. In the first place, it must be remembered that we meet together as learners for the purpose of mutual instruction, not professing, in these the young days of our society, to put ourselves forward as finished and accomplished architects, but rather endeavouring by the application of many minds to this one subject, to find out, if we can, the principles which guided the architects of old, in rearing the magnificent fabrics which are the pride and glory of England, and, by consequence, the principles which ought to guide us in the restorations and repairs, which either length of time, negligence, or ignorance have rendered necessary. In furtherance of this object, then, we have established a library consisting of some of the leading architectural works of the present day, and we are continually adding to it, as the state of our funds, or the liberality of our members allows us to do. This library, under certain restrictions, is accessible to all our members, the books are allowed to circulate among them, and the continually increasing use made of them shows, I hope, very satisfactorily that the taste we are so anxious to foster is spreading widely around us. The liberality and kindness of some of our members, who are accomplished draughtsmen, have supplied us with a very valuable collection of drawings of churches and parts of churches, which is now lying on the table, and several portfolios of architectural prints, working drawings, etc., have been supplied from other sources; whilst the beautiful col-

lection of rubbings of brasses which adorn these walls, show that some of our members have not been idle in that department of archæological research.

I trust, then, that I have shown that the society has done what lies in her power to fulfil the first great object she proposed to herself, viz. the promotion of the study of ecclesiastical architecture, antiquities, and design. The second object which the society has in view—the restoration of mutilated remains, it has not been in our power hitherto to carry out so fully as we could wish. The terms of the annual subscription to the society were purposely fixed as low as possible, in order that we might include the greatest number, and excite most widely an interest in our pursuits. The consequence is that we have not at present funds, which would justify us in devoting any large amount to the purposes of restoration. All that we can do is to give advice to others, and to undertake that any funds which may be entrusted to us for the purposes of any particular restoration, shall be properly applied. Still I may mention, that the font for Rothwell church has been restored exactly after the old model, under the superintendence, and at the expense, of the society; and that a most elaborately carved font has been lately placed in Nettleham church, at the expense of one of our members, the drawings for which were submitted to the society, and met with their approval. In this way, then, we may contribute to the restoration of mutilated remains, not by grants of money, but by giving advice, and by having the work executed under our own superintendence. We can undertake that any work placed in our hands shall be executed in a proper manner, that the architectural detail shall be correctly carried out, and the principles of ecclesiastical propriety respected: and we can point out to those, who are willing to contribute, the objects most worthy of their liberality.

The third object—the improvement of the architectural

character of ecclesiastical fabrics to be erected in future, is one which we cannot hope to accomplish in so immediate a way as the other two. We cannot insist upon those, who are exerting themselves to the utmost in building a church which the exigencies of their parish require,—we cannot insist upon their making a greater outlay than their circumstances will admit. We cannot insist, especially in this stoneless country, on the employment of stone, where the funds will scarcely suffice for brick; but, even in such cases as these, we can render essential service: we can give advice,—we can prevent useless outlay,—we can recommend the discarding of all that misplaced ornament, which is so often used to set off a cheap and worthless design,—and we can undertake, that any building entrusted to us shall be substantial and solid in its fabric, that the style selected shall be properly carried out, and that the ritual arrangements shall be decent and becoming. And here I would beg it to be understood that the society does not, in any work that may be put into its hands, contemplate dispensing with the services of a regular architect. She will, wherever she can, always recommend the employment of one: and though she never refuses her advice to any who think it worth while to ask it, yet she will have much greater satisfaction in expressing an opinion on work, which she knows is to be carried out under regular professional superintendence.

I hope I have now said enough to inform you of the objects we have in view, and the manner in which we propose to attain them; and I shall not deem my time mispent, if I have brought any to a clearer sense of the claims which this society possesses to their encouragement and support. The best proof that we can give of our confidence in this society, is by availing ourselves of its assistance whenever we can: and if those, who have the welfare of the society at heart, would place whatever church work

they may be engaged in under the superintendence of the society, and make a rule of consulting it on all occasions, they would, I am persuaded, have no reason to regret the confidence reposed in us, and we should be enabled to assume a position more commensurate with the importance of our objects, than we can do at present. I will, in conclusion, mention one subject in which the society has taken a good deal of interest, but, to judge from present appearances, without meeting with a very cordial response from the county in general,—I mean the restoration of the east window of the minster. We are anxious to replace the very objectionable stained glass, which at present disfigures that beautiful window, with the best that modern art can produce, and we have appealed to the county and the public in general for funds to enable us to carry out our views. The subscriptions promised up to this time are under £500, but at least double that sum will be required to accomplish the work in a satisfactory manner. We therefore take this opportunity of recommending the undertaking to all who feel interested, as every one must do, in the embellishment of that magnificent building. We are well aware that in this neighbourhood you have another, and what some may deem stronger, call on your liberality, in the projected restoration of Stow church, and truly sorry should we be to throw any impediment in the way of so good a work; but we hope that in this rich and highly favored county, teeming with natural wealth, money enough may be forthcoming for both these undertakings. At any rate, as matters now stand, we conceive we have done our duty: we have brought forward a plan for removing what is certainly a great blot in the symmetry of the minster, and converting it into a beauty. In this undertaking we think every body connected with the county must feel an interest: we give them an opportunity of testifying that interest. As long as there appears a chance of success, we shall not

relax in our endeavors : may it be our privilege to see them brought to a successful termination.

SIR C. ANDERSON then read the following paper on the Old Hall, in which the meeting was held :—

The Old Hall at Gainsbro'.

THIS antient building occupies probably the site of one much older, since we find that Aylmer de Valeme had a residence here in Edward the 2nd's time. The manor afterwards came into the possession of the Burghs, and the oldest part of the present building was probably built by Sir Thomas Burgh, about the time of Edward the 4th. It has been pretended that the western wing is of older date, but there is little doubt that the great hall, which is of timber and plaster with a very fine pointed roof of wood, is the oldest existing portion of the building. This room is about 60 feet long by 24 feet wide, and very lofty, and is lighted by windows of wood on the sides, and by an oriel of stone of somewhat later date (with a vaulted roof), which has been inserted at the north-east end. From this recess there is an archway, which probably led to the cellar from whence the dais, which would be at that end, was supplied. There is a circular wooden staircase of the same date on the south side, and the walls on the western side of the east wing are also of timber, upon a low wall of brick, and appear of the same character. In this eastern wing are several fine rooms, especially the drawing room, with a flat wooden ceiling and a fine stone chimneypiece, carved on which is the Burgh crest. This room, before its present alterations, had the remains of fresco painting on the plaster, and, together with a fine brick tower at the north-east angle, may be considered as the work of Lord Burgh, who lived in the time of Henry the 7th, and was buried in Gainsbro' church, as Leland says, "under a rich monument." In these

rooms his grandson Lord Burgh received Henry the 8th and his queen Catherine Howard, when they made a progress through the counties of York and Lincoln; and some of the charges against the queen, for infidelity, were laid as having taken place here and at Lincoln. The western wing, with exception of the butteries which appear of the same date as the great hall, is of much later work, probably Elizabethan.

This house, along with the manor, were purchased by the Hickman family, in the time of James the 1st, and was the family residence till the beginning of the last century. After much neglect, the building is now being repaired by the present worthy owner, and the best rooms appropriated to the uses of a ball room, library, mechanics' institute, etc.: the west wing being still tenanted by various families.

MR. DUDLEY ELWES then read a description of the Anglo-Saxon Tower of S. Peter's, at Barton upon Humber, of which the following is a condensed summary:—

Tower of S. Peter's, Barton upon Humber.

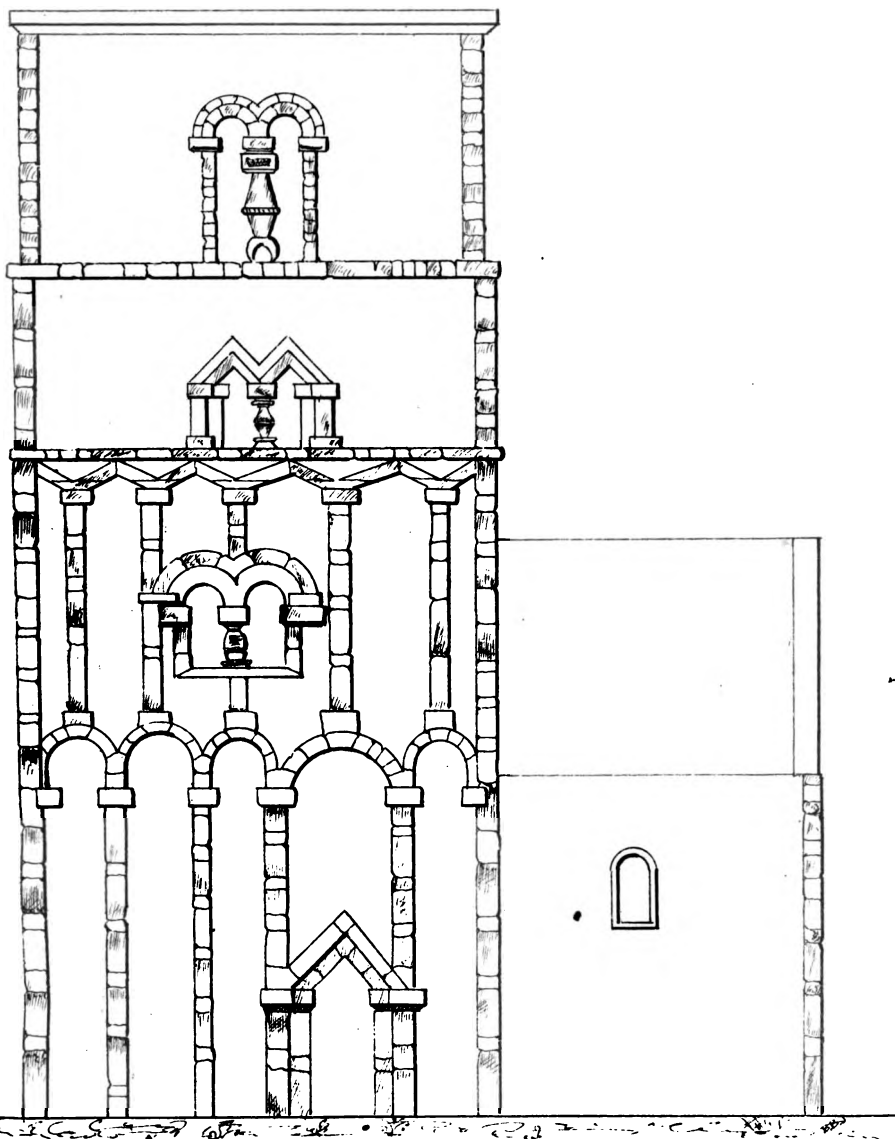
THE peculiar features of Anglo-Saxon architecture are exhibited with greater clearness on the exterior of the north side of this tower, than in any other part. This is divided into four stages, the three lowest of which are coined with long and short work, and the one nearest the ground is panelled in five unequal spaces by four vertical ribs of long and short work, surmounted by semi-circular arches: the interval between the first and second rib from the west being much wider than any of the others, in order to admit of a doorway being placed in it. This doorway, which is three feet wide, is finished by a straight-lined triangular head springing from imposts, which form a rude capital to the jambs on each side: it is unfor-

unately blocked up, but its outline exhibits, in a most conclusive manner, the peculiarity of Anglo-Saxon construction.

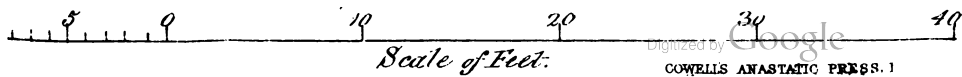
The ribs of long and short work, forming the second stage, rise from the crown of the arches below, and are five in number, terminated by straight-lined triangular heads. There are therefore four arches; and the spaces east and west of the ribs are finished with half-arches of the same form. Within this arcade is a circular-headed window between the second and third rib, counting from the east. This window is of two lights, separated by a baluster which supports a capital, of rude workmanship but great solidity, measuring 1 foot 3 inches from east to west, and 3 feet 6 inches from north to south. This baluster swells out in the middle to a thickness of nine inches, and rises from a square base which springs from the internal splay of the window sill. These ribs of long and short work project from the wall three or four inches, and probably reach very nearly through the entire thickness to the inner face of it. They seem to have been intended to serve as bonding courses, and to answer the same purpose as the wooden frame work we see employed in the half-timbered houses in the west of England.

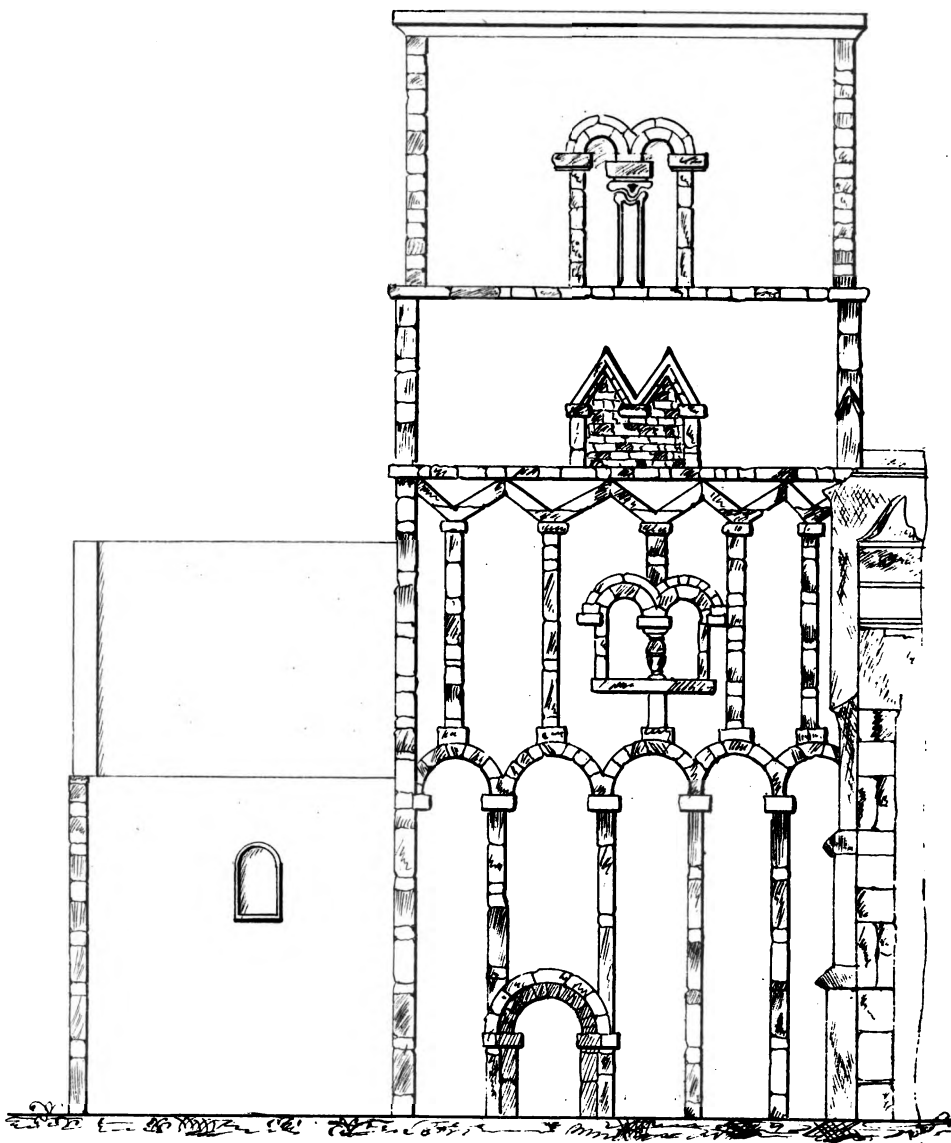
The second and third stages are divided by a string course, above which is a window of two lights, separated by a baluster and terminating in two straight-lined arches, which spring from imposts thirteen inches long and nine inches thick. This window is 5 feet 6 inches wide, and 4 feet high. The baluster is 2 feet 3 inches high, and has a triple band round its centre.

The fourth stage is divided from the one below by a string course, from which up to the top of the tower there is a perceptible difference in the masonry. Long and short work is no longer found, but the walling is more regular, and the size of the courses are better proportioned to each other.



NORTH ELEVATION of St. PETER'S CHURCH (Tower),
BARTON ON HUMBER.





SOUTH ELEVATION of St. PETER'S CHURCH (Tower),
BARTON ON HUMBER.

The window also in this stage differs in some respects from those below. It is still of two lights divided by a baluster, but the baluster assumes more of a Norman character, having a cable moulding round the middle of the shaft, and a beaded one, hardly perceptible, under the cap: from these appearances, and from some which will be noticed when we come to describe the south side of the tower, I have come to the conclusion that this part of the tower is a subsequent addition, probably very little, if at all, anterior to the Norman conquest.

The tower is surmounted by a square heavy cornice one foot six inches in depth, but there is no reason to consider that this is anything else but a later addition. On the south side of the tower we find the lower stages exhibiting the same marked features of Anglo-Saxon construction as the north side.

The lowest stage is panelled in the same way, with ribs and arches of long and short work; and a doorway is placed nearly opposite to the one on the north side between two of the ribs, which are placed wider apart than the others. This doorway, though of the same date, differs in character from the north door. It has a circular single-soffited arch, springing from imposts rudely bevelled on the lower edge. It is surmounted by a circular hood moulding, square edged in section, springing from similar imposts inserted in two of the strips of long and short work, the lower portions of which serve for the jambs: this doorway is three feet three inches wide.

The second stage consists of ribs of long and short work, rising from the crown of the arches below them, after the same fashion as those on the north side, and a window very nearly similar to the corresponding one on the north side is placed between two of them: it is circular-headed, of two lights divided by a baluster, 4 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 11 inches high. Internally the sill is splayed through

half the thickness of the wall, the remaining half being left for the baluster to stand upon. The baluster itself is about 15 inches thick, has four bands round the centre, and supports an oblong cap 7 inches thick, which is bevelled on the lower edges. The two arches of this window have hoods externally.

The next stage had a two-light window with straight-lined heads, divided by a baluster; but the baluster is gone, and the window is filled up with rubble: it is 4 feet 4 inches wide, and 3 feet 10 inches high. The Anglo-Saxon work on this side, as well as on the north, does not seem to have gone higher than this stage; for in the next stage we find a window of the same character as the one in the corresponding stage opposite, but the baluster is clearly of a much later period. I therefore feel very little doubt in ascribing a Norman date to this portion of the tower.

The interior of the tower is equally curious with the exterior, and well merits attention from the great solidity, though coupled with apparent rudeness, displayed in the construction. The east wall of the tower is pierced by a lofty and narrow semicircular arch, of strongly marked Anglo-Saxon character, which communicates with the body of the church. The western wall is pierced by another arch, not quite so lofty, which affords entrance to a small building, the uses of which have given rise to some controversy. The internal dimensions of this room are 14 feet 10 inches south side, 12 feet 9 inches north side, and about 12 feet wide. In the north and south walls are two small round-headed windows, one foot five inches wide and two feet eleven inches high, splayed both internally and externally—a very strong indication of Anglo-Saxon workmanship. Externally the building is covered with rough-cast, but long and short quoins can be traced at the angles. Mr. *Rickman* does not notice this building, but Mr. *Bloxam* considers it to be the same date as the tower, and there

seems no reason whatever to doubt this conclusion. No satisfactory explanation, however, has yet been offered of its uses, but perhaps one of the most probable is that suggested by Mr. *Eller*, that it was meant for a baptistery.*

A comparison of this building with others of undoubted Anglo-Saxon date, such as Barnack and Earls Barton, in Northamptonshire, will lead us to the conclusion that the present remains may, with very great certainty, be ascribed to the same date; a conclusion which is rendered doubly interesting from the fact, recorded by *Bede* (*Eccles. Hist.* b. 4, c. 3), that a monastery was founded in this place by S. Chad, in the seventh century. The name given to it was *Ad Barve*, i. e. at or near the wood; and when in process of time a town grew up around, it was called *Barve-tune*, or *Barton*: and we find the names of S. Chad and his companions preserved in different localities in the immediate neighbourhood, for I am informed that, between Barton and Ferriby, there is a spring called S. Chad's well. In Barton itself is a spring called S. Trunnian's, and about three quarters of a mile to the south-west is S. James's cross. There is no such saint in the calendar as Trunnian, but my informant very ingeniously suggests that it may be a corruption for S. Roman, the *t* being transferred from the end of saint to the beginning of the next word. S. Roman was a contemporary and friend of S. Chad's, and S. James was a deacon, who came into Lindsey with Paulinus archbishop of York, and first preached the faith in that district. He was yet living in the time of S. Chad, and both he and S. Roman distinguished themselves in the controversy about Easter, A.D. 664, and were both present at the synod held at Whitby to discuss that point (*Bede*, *Eccles. Hist.* b. 3, c. 25).

* May it not have been part of the original nave?—*F.P.L.*

SIR C. ANDERSON read the following paper, descriptive of the restoration at Lea church, illustrating it with ground plans and drawings:—

Lea Church.

THE church of S. Helen, at Lea, consists of a nave, chancel, and spacious north aisle, of late Decorated date; with a Perpendicular tower at the west end. The oldest existing part of the church appears to be the chancel, *circ.* 1300: but, from a base, capitals, and shafts, which were found buried in taking down the arches and pillars between the nave and aisle, in the recent repairs, there would seem to have been an Early English edifice, of very superior work to any thing remaining in the present building. In removing the plaster on the south side of the chancel, an arch and doorway were found built up: these have been opened out, and a vestry erected beyond, which also affords room for the organ. The whole church has been covered with a high-pitched roof of plain design, of the best foreign deal oiled over: and in the chancel the bosses have been gilt.

The seats are all open, and of oak with square-headed ends, there being no poppy heads, except in the chancel. The old eastern window, of four lights and inferior design, which was much decayed, has been taken out, and two Lancets, enriched with the dog-tooth and nail-head ornaments, inserted, together with a cinquefoil within a circlet above. These windows have been filled with stained glass, by Wailes of Newcastle, representing the resurrection, ascension, and glory of our Saviour. In the small Lancet adjoining are two angels: in the two new Decorated windows in the nave, the works of mercy, and the baptism of our Lord, by the same artist. The west window of the aisle is filled with Powell's quarries, and also a portion of the north-east window. The east window is filled with

antient fragments, containing the crucifixion, bishop Gros-tête of Lincoln, the arms of the see and of Sir Ranulf Trehampton, whose effigy lies in armour under the arch between the aisle and the chancel. He probably was a benefactor to the church. His family were lords of the manor as early as the year 1090, when Ralf the son of Roger gave lands in Lea marsh to the abbey of Revesby. This deed is now in possession of the present owner, in fine preservation: it is dated from the house of Radulf the subdean of Lincoln. Sir Ranulf lived in the time of Edward the 1st; and his son Johannes de Trehampton dying without issue, the manor descended to his sister Joan, who married Sir John de Broase: from the de Broases it went to the Nuthills, of Nuthill in Holderness; and by two coheiresses to the Tretchervilles of Stavely, and the Barnbys of Barnby, in the west riding of York, from whom, in the female line, the present possessors descend; but the manor came by purchase in the time of Elizabeth.

The pavement is composed of Minton's tiles, laid in the aisle and nave after a design in the church of S. Lorenzo without the walls, Rome: in the chancel, after an old English pattern: and in the area within the altar rails, after a more elaborate, but not more effective fashion. The altar rails are of iron, the design being similar to that of the great choir gates at Lincoln, and are the praiseworthy work of the village smith *Mark Horton*, as are also the scrolls on the church door, also copied from an example in the minster. It has been the study of the restorers to take some advantage of the storehouse, which that noble building affords in such boundless profusion, for obtaining designs. Thus, the foliage of the brackets which support the roof are all from casts, taken by permission of the dean, from the minster: and the fresco patterns, in the chancel and round the Lancet windows, from designs yet existing in S. Hugh's chapel, and dimly to be seen through

the whitewash in the vaulting of the nave. It is much to be wished that this pattern at Lincoln was restored, and the vile whitewash, which now disfigures that noble building in all its vaults, entirely swept off. Various texts in coloured letters are painted round the windows and arches, adding greatly to the effect of the interior, and, being all of them legible, they tend to edification. Many a bleak desolate wall might be enlivened by this means, and it is not improbable this example may be followed, after it has been seen. The antient font is irreparably damaged, and the modern one now in use is only left till one more seemly is prepared.

The altar is a massy oaken table, and over it, in golden letters on an azure ground, is painted—"He that eateth My flesh, and drinketh My blood, hath eternal life." The antient ambry remains: and there are two piscinas, one in the chancel and one in the north aisle.

The service books were a present from Queen Adelaide.

The pulpit is of oak richly carved, with some antient work, formerly in Stixwold priory, inserted in the panels. There is also an oaken eagle and a carved reading desk. When the chancel seats are completed, the choir will chant from thence.

Thanks were voted to the authors of the several papers, and to the Vicar for his conduct in the chair.

After the meeting several of the members inspected the restorations in progress at Lea church.

REPORT OF The Meeting at Louth.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY ELLIS

IN THE CHAIR.



THE annual general meeting was held at the Mansion-house, Louth, on Thursday the 30th of August, and was well attended: the Right Honourable Sir Henry Ellis was called to the chair.

MR. LOWE read the report of the committee for the year past, which was ordered to be printed (*see Report*).

Some presents of drawings from Mr. *Terrot* and Mr. *Teulon* were announced, and also the gift by Mr. *Bloxam*, who was present, of the 9th edition of his work on Gothic Architecture.

A letter from the churchwardens of Rothwell, conveying the thanks of the parishioners for the font which the society has presented to that church, was read.

It was agreed, on the motion of the Rev. W. Smyth, that the next meeting of the society should be held at Stamford, in conjunction with the Northants Architectural Society, sometime during the spring of next year.

MR. C. SMYTH then read a paper on the military costume of the 12th and 13th centuries, of which the following is an abstract:—

Monumental Armour

Of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries.

BY far the greater number of monumental effigies of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, now remaining in England, were erected to the memories of warriors and priests. The

interest attached to the former class of monuments, is increased by the variation of costume which they display; whereas the vestments of the priests, during the same period, underwent but little change.

The Saxons appear to have been unacquainted with body armour before A.D. 1000. A coat of mail, "lorica," was then introduced, as also another kind of armour, consisting of overlapping plates of leather fastened upon an undergarment; but these were of too rude and clumsy, and perhaps too costly, a nature to be generally adopted.

But the "hauberk,"* or coat of mail in its improved state, was introduced into this country by the Normans. It was originally composed of rings, or small metal plates, quilted on cloth or leather; afterwards of rings interlacing with each other, forming a perfectly pliable and defensive armour. It fitted loosely over the body, with a slit for the head. The sleeves at first were loose, and so short that the hands and wrists were left without protection, but in course of time were extended to cover the hands, without any division for the fingers. At the same time were added "chausses," or trowsers of mail, to protect the legs and feet.

The "chaperon," or hood of mail, was shortly after introduced for the protection of the head and neck. It could at any time be thrown back upon the shoulders, to give the warrior air. The hood in this position is represented in a brass in Chatham church, Kent, and in the effigy of Robert de Ros, in the Temple church.

The Normans at first adopted the conical helmet of the Saxons, with the addition of a "nasal," a piece of iron projecting in front for the protection of the nose. It was succeeded by the coif, or skullcap of mail, over which, in addition to the hood, was worn in action the tilting helmet. This last consisted of one piece of metal, with small apertures in front for the admission of air. To the top of the

* From the German 'hauen,' to hew, and 'berg,' a defence.

tilting helm was attached the kerchief of pleasaunce, which was afterwards transferred to the arm, and worn as crape is by the military of the present day.

The shields were at first large and kite-shaped, curved round towards the body. They were somewhat shortened during the reign of Henry the 2nd, and still more so during that of John, and at the same time became less curved round the body. They were supported on the left side by a belt passing over the right shoulder. Heraldic bearings first appear on the shield of Geoffrey duke of Normandy, whose monument still exists in France. It belongs to the early part of the twelfth century.

The sword was usually supported on the left side by a belt passing round the hips. Occasionally the guige or shield belt was prolonged, so as to serve for a sword belt. The scabbard was frequently adorned with the armorial bearings of its owner. The lance was of maple, capped with iron, to the other extremity of which was attached a pennon.

Considerable improvements were introduced during the long reign of Edward the first. Plate armour now first made its appearance. Our earliest brasses exhibit knights armed in complete mail, with the exception of genouillieres or knee-plates. The greaves or thin pieces of plate, as also the plate-guards for the wrists and elbows, were not introduced until the next reign. However, at this time we find the rectangular or lozenge-shaped ailettes, occupying the place of epaulettes, sometimes plain, but more frequently adorned with the arms of the wearer, as in the brass of Sir Roger de Trumpington.

Various modifications of the armour described may be found in illuminations, and in the stained glass of that period: but they seldom occur upon monuments.

It was found necessary to counteract the great pressure exerted by the mail armour on the chest, by an undergarment of considerable thickness. For this purpose was worn

the "haqueton," a tunic of leather or some thick material stuffed with wool. The "gambeson," or "wambeys," was a similar garment, padded in parallel lines of needlework. They were occasionally worn together, as in the brass of the younger Sir John d'Aubernon, at Stoke d'Aubernon, Surrey, where they may be readily distinguished.

Over the armour was worn the surcoat, a loose garment of rich material without sleeves, and supported over each shoulder by a narrow band, and confined at the waist by a cord. It was introduced from Asia, where it was worn to keep off the rays of the sun from the iron armour, and perhaps to distinguish the wearer: hence arose the custom of emblazoning the arms on the surcoat, as in the brass of Sir Robert de Septvans, from Charltham, Kent.

The earliest military effigies, now existing in England, can hardly be referred to a period earlier than the reign of Richard the 1st. There is, however, the figure of a knight on the chancel arch of Steetly church, Derbyshire, lately brought into notice by Mr. *Bloxam*, which must be referred to the previous reign.

Richard the 1st is represented, in the second seal of his reign, in a hauberk and chausses of rings set edgewise, with a cylindrical helmet surmounted with some of the "planta genista," whence the name "Plantagenet."

In the many military effigies of this period, still remaining in our parish churches, a graceful simplicity is preserved, combined with freedom of arrangement in regard to drapery, which we seldom find in later times. It has been supposed, with some show of reason, that itinerant sculptors, like the freemasons in their travels through Europe, brought to this country that excellence in sculptured design, which took its rise in Italy.

The study of these effigies is, as we must see, of deep interest to the archæologist. In them he may trace the gradual changes of costume, which were as marked in those

days as they are at present. But the interest will be increased when we look upon them as portraits of kings, princes, and heroes, illustrious in bygone time. History is furnished with a body and substance, which it otherwise possesses not, by affording us well defined ideas of celebrated personages, and enabling us to realize many details, which language fails in describing.

Mr. *Massingberd* and Mr. *Bloxam* expressed their great interest in the paper, and thanks were voted to Mr. *Smyth*, on their proposition.

MR. LOWE then read a paper descriptive of Little Wenham Hall, Suffolk:—

Little Wenham Hall

LIES about three miles from the Capel station on the Hadleigh railway. About the year 1260 this manor passed into the possession of the Holbrooks, by whom, most probably, the present house was erected not long afterwards, as the architectural character is of that date. The building is a parallelogram in form, and two stories in height, with a projection forming a kind of tower at the north-east corner, containing a turret staircase and three small rooms one above the other. The windows are either single Lancets, or two lights trefoiled, with a quatrefoil in the head. The scroll moulding is that used for the string courses and dripstones, and the dripstones are terminated by the mask or notch-head. The lower story has a groined roof of very plain character, and is, and most probably always was, used as offices. It is entered through an arched doorway, which has a scroll over its head, on which is written “*ceci fait a l'aise de dieu l'an de grace 1569 R B.*” This in all probability refers to the chapel in the hall being fitted up for Protestant worship, of which there are evident vestiges; and the initials refer to Robert Brewwys, the possessor of the manor at that date. The upper story

is entered through a doorway of very beautiful and simple character, with a very depressed arch, as was usual in the domestic architecture of that period, and was approached either by a flight of steps from without, or through some portion of the building which is now taken down. This room, which measures about 45 feet by 20 feet, was no doubt the principal apartment in the house: the windows have the sills cut down to form a seat with arms to it; and there is a very elaborate niche, of Perpendicular date, inserted in the south wall. On the east side, at the north corner, is an entrance to a very beautiful little chapel through an arched doorway, with a double Lancet window on each side: the Lancets are divided by a heavy shaft with a capital, with square abacus, and were never intended to be glazed, but are closed with a shutter on the inside. The roof is groined in one bay, with elaborately moulded ribs springing from corbels of Early English character, and meeting in a boss which, amidst foliage of the same date, contains a vesica, in which is the figure of a priest in the act of blessing. The eastern window is of three lights, with three circles in the head: north and south are two Lancets: there is a piscina in the eastern jamb of the southern one, the sill of which is lowered to form a seat. There is a niche for an aumbry on the north side, and to the west of the Lancet, much nearer the floor, is one of those low side windows, about which so much has been written, and so little proved. This window is a very small Lancet, placed so low that its head scarcely reaches above the sill of the other windows: on the outside a scroll moulded string course, which runs under the other windows, is lowered so as to accommodate this one also. The window is closed with apparently the original shutter. The most popular theory with respect to these windows is, that they were meant for confessional windows; and reference is made to a practice which it is believed the friars introduced into parish churches, of hearing

outward confession, i.e. the penitent came to the window, made his confession, and received absolution, without ever seeing the face of the priest: and certainly those instances, in which a seat and desk are found in connection with these windows, seem to favour some such view: but it must be obvious that the window here described cannot have been intended for that use, or for any of the other uses which have been suggested, and which all rest on the supposition that they were used as a means of communication between the inside and outside of the church. It is obvious that such could not have been the case here, as the window is raised fifteen or sixteen feet from the ground; and as the mediæval architects never did anything in vain, it becomes a question of some interest to determine what its real use was: and the simplest and easiest explanation seems to be that it was meant for the purpose of ventilation.

Although we know on the authority of *Bede* that, even in his time, glass was used for church windows, yet it is equally certain that, in much later times, even so late as the Norman era, many church windows were not glazed at all. About the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, however, the use of stained glass became more common, and windows became more important features in church decoration than they had hitherto been.

Their use as ventilators of course ceased when they were filled with stained glass; the risk of breakage would have been too serious to allow of casements being fixed in them, even had the mechanical ingenuity of those days been able to devise a casement, which would not have interfered materially with the picture in the window; and it is accordingly about this date, the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, that we find these windows most generally introduced, very often under windows of earlier date. They were not glazed originally, but protected by an iron grating, and closed on the inside by a wooden shutter; which

sometimes remains till the present day; and where it is gone, the hinges on which it turned are often found: its position at the western end of the chancel, placed it under the control of the officiating priests, without interfering with any ritual arrangements; and when two are found, one on each side of the chancel, we may suppose them to have been so placed in order to secure a ventilation from whatever quarter the wind might blow. The small window found near the apex of the gable in many churches, which was, I believe, originally unglazed, seems to have been intended for letting out the heated air, as this was for admitting a current of fresh air. Such I believe to have been the use for which these windows were originally intended: but I think it a point well worth consideration, whether the friars, in the exercise of the extraordinary powers of confession with which they were entrusted, might not in some instances have found them convenient for their purpose, and appropriated them to the hearing outward confessions: but the window I have here described, forbids us to apply that explanation universally; and as an instance of the same kind of window has been found in domestic architecture, in a house of the fourteenth century, at Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire, it seems that we must not look for either ritual or ecclesiastical reasons to elucidate this peculiarity, but seek an explanation in those principles of constructional convenience, by which all buildings intended for the use of man must be governed.

Thanks were voted to Mr. *Lowe*, to the chairman, and to the mayor and town-council for the use of the room.

After the meeting, a party of about twenty members visited Cleve and Grimsby churches, availing themselves of a special train on the East Lincolnshire railway for that purpose: and the next day a party inspected the two churches at Barton on Humber, and the interesting ruins of Thornton college.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS, from December 6, 1848, to October 14, 1849.

RECEIPTS.

1849.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last year's account	57	3	10
Entrance fees of annual subscribers	5	0	0
Annual subscriptions, etc.....	45	5	0

EDMUND SMYTH,
Treasurer.

£107 8 10

EXPENDITURE.

1849.	£.	s.	d.
Rent of the society's room, one year	11	0	0
Firing and curator	3	0	0
Windows cleaning	0	2	6
Carriage of glass and two parcels.....	0	6	8
Expenses of the meeting at Gainsborough .	2	10	0
Mr. Edwards, for books, printing, advertise- ments, stamps, postage, carriage, etc. .	36	9	6
Use of the Mansion-house, and expense of fitting up, for the anniversary meeting	1	10	6
On account of Sharpe's Architectural Pa- rallels, and cost of the order	4	4	6
Ryley, for the font for Rothwell church ..	11	8	6
Balance in the treasurer's hands .	36	16	8

£107 8 10

A List of Subscriptions TO The Proposed East Window In Lincoln Cathedral.

	£.	s.	d.
The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	250	0	0
The Dean of Lincoln	25	0	0
The Lord Monson	10	0	0
Richard Ellison, esq. <i>Sudbrook</i>	50	0	0
Rev. Wm. Smyth	20	0	0
Rev. J. H. Randolph	20	0	0
Rev. Dr. Parkinson	20	0	0
Rev. E. Smyth	10	0	0
J. L. Ffytche, esq.	5	0	0
F. Penrose, esq... ..	5	0	0
W. H. Smyth, esq.	2	0	0
Rev. C. Terrot	2	0	0
Hon. and Rev. R. Cust	10	0	0
Rev. F. C. Massingberd	5	0	0
Rev. J. H. Pooley	2	0	0
Rev. E. W. Hughes	2	0	0
Rev. C. West	1	0	0
Rev. J. G. Smyth.. ..	2	0	0
C. Smyth, esq... ..	2	0	0
Rev. Robert Miles	5	0	0
Dudley C. C. Elwes, esq.	2	0	0
J. W. Wilson, esq.	1	0	0
Rev. G. Thackeray	1	1	0
Rev. H. Fielding	1	1	0
Rev. G. B. Yard	1	1	0
Mrs. Yard	1	1	0
Robt. Swan, esq.	20	0	0
Mr. T. J. N. Brogden	0	10	0
R. A. Christopher, esq. M.P.	25	0	0
Rev. J. Carr	5	0	0
A. Peacock, esq.	10	0	0
The Archdeacon of Stow	10	0	0
Mrs. Elmhirst, <i>Ouslethwaite</i>	3	0	0
Rev. T. H. Shepherd	2	0	0
Mrs. Gardiner, <i>Lincoln</i>	5	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Miss Peacock, <i>Lincoln</i>	5	0	0
Mrs. Bromehead, <i>Lincoln</i>	2	2	0
E. A. Bromehead, esq. <i>Lincoln</i>	5	0	0
Miss Hopkinson, <i>Lincoln</i>	0	10	0
Mr. Hopkinson, <i>Stamford</i>	0	10	0
Rev. J. Hopkinson, <i>Athelton</i>	0	10	0
Rev. T. K. Bonney, Preb. of Walton Buckhall	2	0	0
F. Burton, esq. <i>Lincoln</i>	5	0	0
J. Merryweather, esq. <i>Lincoln</i>	5	0	0
Dr. Charlesworth, <i>Lincoln</i>	2	2	0
The Archdeacon of Lincoln, as Archdeacon	20	0	0
Sir C. J. Anderson, bart.	5	5	0
Mr. B. Wray, <i>Lincoln</i>	0	10	6
Mr. C. Marshall, <i>Lincoln</i>	0	10	6
Mr. T. Bainbridge, <i>Lincoln</i>	0	5	0
Ph. N. Brockedon, esq. <i>Lincoln</i>	1	1	0
Rev. G. Quilter, <i>Canwick</i>	1	1	0
Rev. Dr. Moore, <i>Spalding</i>	5	0	0
Rev. A. H. Anson	2	2	0
A Visitor to the Cathedral	0	10	0
Jas. Inman, esq. <i>Lincoln</i>	1	1	0
Mr. J. Mawer, <i>Lincoln</i>	0	10	0
Miss Cookson, <i>Lincoln</i>	10	0	0
Miss Curtois	1	0	0
Miss M. Curtois	1	0	0
Rev. Weaver Walter, <i>Bonby</i>	2	2	0
Misses Dickson, <i>Lincoln</i>	2	2	0
Mr. Richard Inman, <i>Newport</i> , Lincolnshire ..	0	5	0
Rev. E. Armstrong	1	1	0
Mrs. Franklyn	1	1	0
Edwd. Wright, esq.	5	0	0
Rev. Thos. Mitchell, <i>Long Clawson</i> , Leicestersh.	1	1	0
Rev. W. Goodenough, <i>Marcham-le-Fen</i> ..	3	0	0
Mr. B. Whall, <i>Lincoln</i>	1	1	0
Mr. Thos. Winn, <i>Lincoln</i>	5	0	0
Mr. Fred. Winn, <i>Lincoln</i>	5	0	0
Cefran	0	10	6
Rev. J. Otter	1	1	0
Rev. F. Martin	1	0	0

TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS..£642 8 6

